INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1068.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own receive to help Indian Insurance Companies ?

VOL. XVII. NO. 308— BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1929. PRICE ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

MADRAS STRATEGEM TO FIGHT THE CONGRESS.

SENSATION IN LAJPATRAI NAGAR.

Workers And Peasants Attempt To Invade Congress Pandal.

SESSION OPENS ADMIDST SCENES OF GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

LAHORE, Dec. 29.

A sensation was caused in Lajpat Rai Nagar to-day just before the session of the Congress began. About 200 members of the Kirti Kisan (Peasants and Workers) Party invaded one of the gates of the pandal to force their way in. This action, it is understood, followed the decision of the Congress authorities not to give them more than a certain number of tickets of admission. There was a short scuffle at the gate, but no one was injured. The volunteers quickly formed a blockade and the leaders intervened.—A. P.

OPEN SESSION MEETS.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Dec. 29.

The open session of the Congress was fixed to sit at 3 p.m. But as the Subjects Committee meeting was going on and the voting was being taken on the various amendments to Mahatmaji's resclution the opening of session had to be consequently deferred till 5 p.m. Delegates, Visitors, Press representatives and others gathered in large numbers and the whole pandal was almost filled up before 2 p.m. The whole assembly was anxiously waiting for the arrival of the President-elect, the Chairman of the Reception Committee and other leaders. But Pandit Santanam came to the Congress pandal and informed all that as the Subjects Committee had been still going on with important work the open session of the Congress would sit not earlier than 5 p.m. The pandal was very tastefully decorated. Passing the National Flag which was hoisted just in front of the Congress pandal this morning, while entering into the main gate the first thing which would draw the attention of one is the decorative inscriptions hanging all over the pandal. Thousands of small tricolour flags hanging all round the pandal from outside would attract the attention of anybody who happens to be near-about the Congress pandal. A small circle of pieces of Khaddar with decorative inscriptions was made just over the space in the pandal occupied by distinguished persons. Visitors' galleries were full to its capacity and delegates' blocks were also thick with attendance.

PROTECT THE FLAG WITH YOUR LIFE.

Congress President's Stirring Exhortation.

LAHORE, Dec. 29.

The thin veil of fog that overhung Lajpatrai Nagar rolled back and in the brilliant sunshine. Amidst deafening shouts of "Bande Mataram" and the sounds of conchos and bugle Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, unfurled the flag at 10 this morning. The Flag-post stands at a height of 200 feet fitted with electric bulbs that sends a flood of light at night illuminating the whole of Lajpatrai Nagar. From early hours in the morning men, women and children began to pour in from the City and by 9 o'clock the area round the Flag-mast was a vast sea of surging humanity. Volunteers in khaki and lady volunteers in scarlet uniform presented a unique sight. They marched past the Flag-post and at places stood 15 feet deep. Within the arena space was set apart for the Press representatives, the family of the President, ex-Presidents and members of the All-India Congress Committee and the captains. The visitors strongly guarded by volunteers were gathered outside a wire fence. The crowd began to swell and by 9-30 it seemed about one lakh of people had arrived. Those who could not find space within the arena perched on the trees. The Mahabir Dal volunteers with scarlet uniforms and scarlet turbans sought admittance and after remonstration were admitted as spectators.

RUSH OF CROWD.

At quarter to ten the ex-Presidents of the Congress began to come in. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar was the earliest to arrive. Then came on Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Tayabji, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. All went on well so far when all of a sudden the crowd broke the volunteer cordon and all arrangements were upset. With extreme difficulty order was restored. Amidst tremendous clappings Pandit Jawaharlal mounted the pedestal. Exactly at 10 the bugle called out and the lady volunteers sang "Bande Mataram" and Pandit Jawaharlal hoisted the flag. Photographers ran around him and his every movement was filmed. Sardar Mangal Singh, the Generallisimo of the Congress Volunteer Corps, saluted the President in right military fashion and introduced the different captains and the lady volunteers then broke out again in sweet melodious song beginning with "May our flag always soar on high". Pandit Jawaharlal then addressed the volunteers as follows:—

JAWAHARLAL'S SPEECH.

The flag I have now unfurled is the symbol of India's freedom. Every nation of this world has got its own flag and for its protection they consider no sacrifice too great. While unfurling this flag I wish you to bear in mind that once it is unfurled it shall not be lowered so long even one drop of blood runs in your veins. (Tremendous applause.) You clap but put it on your breast and say that you are determined to protect the flag in the flight for the country's freedom. The battle will be dreary and long and prepare for sacrifice. (Voices: We do.)

The flag under which you stand to-day and which you have just now saluted does not belong to any community. It is the flag of the country. If you have so far worked for any particular community to the detriment of the nation you have proved false. All those who stand to-day under this flag are Indians (cheers), not Hindus, not Muslims, but Indians. (Applause.) I wish the volunteers who have saluted the flag to-day would lay down their lives even for its protection. Remember once again now that this flag is unfurled it must not be lowered so long as a single Indian, man, woman or child lives in India. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

BARRIER BROKEN.

The speech of Pandit Jawaharlal was cut short by the mad rush of spectators. The barrier was broken, volunteers were swept away and several were trampled under foot. All efforts of the volunteers, all efforts of the leaders to maintain order proved of no avail. The crowd then slowly began to melt away at about 11.

SIAMESE 'PLANE AT CALCUTTA.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

A Siamese aeroplane arrived at the Dum-Dum aerodrome at 1 p.m. As at present arranged, the 'plane will leave for Rangoon on Monday morning.—A. P.

INWARD AIRMAIL.

—:o:—

KARACHI, Dec. 28.

Inward Armail is expected to-morrow.—A. P.

DE VALERA'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

The "Liberty" publishes following message from Eamon De Valera on the eve of the Lahore Congress:

"I wish the people of India a speedy success in their efforts to secure Independence. A critical moment for your cause appears to be approaching. I pray your leaders may have guidance of holy spirit in all their decisions."

Mr. Mardy Jons, Labour Member of Parliament says: "Indian political leaders must insist on recognition of Dominion Status as the basis for the Round Table Conference and also press for general amnesty as evidence of British goodwill."—Free Press.

Washington.—Commenting on the French Memorandum on naval limitation M. Britten, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, has recommended three-power naval agreement between Britain, Japan and America.—Reuter.

—:o:—

LURE OF THE ROUND TABLE.

—:o:—

Will History Of N. C. O. Days Be Repeated?

MODERATES SCARED AWAY BY INDEPENDENCE

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

The twelfth session of the Indian National Liberal Federation commenced its session this noon at Gokhale Hall under the presidency of Sir Phiroze Sethna. The hall was tastefully decorated and the president and other distinguished delegates were received on arrival at the hall by the Reception Committee. A large number of delegates from all parts of India had come to the session numbering over hundred. Among the prominent Liberals who attended the Federation were Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Chitnavis, Sir Moropant Joshi, Dewan Bahadur T. Rangacharlar, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, T. R. Venkatrama Sastry, Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, and Dr. Besant. As distinguished visitors, Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Sir A. P. Patro and Hon. Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu were present.

The President of the session was garlanded by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, the Chairman of the Reception Committee and

(Continued on page 11.)

"I WON'T TAKE IT LYING DOWN."

Pt. Motilal Resents Subhas Bose's Statement In Press.

JAWAHARLAL THREATENS TO RETIRE FROM CHAIR.

LAHORE, Dec. 29.

Before general discussion was resumed this morning at the Subjects Committee on Mahatmaji's main resolutions and amendments moved upon it the question of the Bengal Congress dispute once again brought forward before the House, and heated discussion took place over the publication of the statement of Mr. Subash Chanda Bose, and other 27 A. I. C. C. members from Bengal. Statement was strongly objected to by Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta Pandit Motilal Nehru and President Pandit Jawaharlal wanted to allow the Bengal election dispute question to be reopened again on the ground that the honour and integrity of his predecessor were assailed by a statement which was published in the "Tribute." The threat of withdrawal from the Presidential chair was given by Pandit Jawaharlal when Mr. T. Prakasam of Madras wanted to put a limit to the matter. Heated discussion followed on the publication of the statement, and ultimately it was decided by the House that the question of the Bengal dispute would be discussed by the All-India body, namely the Subjects Committee to-morrow.

When the sitting of the Subjects Committee was resumed this morning about 11 a.m. with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the chair, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta drew the attention of the House to a statement published by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and 27 members of Bengal in this morning's "Tribune" and said that it contained many inaccurate and wrong assertions. He said that yesterday they thought they had come to some agreement over the Bengal election dispute. He agreed to that course only because he thought it would put a stop to all wrangles in the Press and in this House. He agreed to it not that he believed the proposal was just to the contending parties, but that he thought of coming to some peaceful atmosphere by putting a stop to the wrangles.

STOP THIS BULLYING.

Continuing Mr. Sen Gupta said:—"Pandit Motilal Nehru's disallowance of the hearing this the election dispute immediately has been taken advantage of by the other party who are spreading canards in the Press and the public. After this morning's statement I feel it is incumbent on me to put before this House whether it is proper that the Bengal election question should be reopened. The statement is one-sided and incorrect and it contains a version which casts aspersion not only on the person of Pandit Motilal Nehru but also upon his integrity. The Executive body of this House, namely, the Working Committee, has been openly challenged by this statement and I appeal in the good name of the Congress that it is high time that this sort of bullying and hitting below the belt should be stopped. So I like to move that the Bengal election question be reopened by this House. Gentlemen, it is a clear question and a clear issue. We have been hit not only at our back but also below the belt."

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose: "On a point of order this statement had been sent to the Press immediately we withdraw from this House day before yesterday and unfortunately the 'Tribune' has published it to-day. I think we have got no responsibility in the Press publishing one day late."

Mr. Sen Gupta: "If the publication of the statement could not be stopped certainly this House cannot be stopped from discussing matters fully. Gentlemen, with your permission I beg to withdraw my consent to the compromise which was made yesterday and I move that the question be reopened before the House."

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose: "I again submit that this statement was given to the Press the night before last, immediately we withdraw from the Subjects Committee meeting. It was up to the Press not to publish it after yesterday's proceedings."

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar: "You withdraw it and express regret."

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose: "Yes, I express regret that the statement is published to-day."

WORKING COMMITTEE CHALLENGED.

The President: "My attention was drawn to this statement only this morning and I do not think the offence of publishing such a statement after yesterday's proceedings is mitigated in any way. I do not know whether the House would think it proper to allow such a statement to be published by members of the House unnoticed. It involves the question of honour and integrity of my predecessor. Now I do think it was unfortunate for me to commend Dr. Roy's unconstitutional proposal of compromise yesterday. Although I happen to be the President to-day. I was the Secretary of the Congress before this and as such I came to know many facts regarding this unfortunate dispute. Even though we took the unconstitutional step yesterday, still the most unfortunate thing is that the wringle is not stopped. In the statement your Executive body has been challenged and the honour and integrity of your predecessor has been assailed. So I feel that the matter may be taken by this House and discussed fully."

MR. PRAKASAM'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. T. Prakasam opposed the suggestion for reopening the question. He said:—"There must be a limit to this thing. It was an unconstitutional procedure that was accepted yesterday. But none of us raised our voice against it because we thought the move was to create a peaceful atmosphere. The mere publication of a statement should not be regarded as sufficient ground for reopening the question. I strongly object to this suggestion."

The President: "If there is any doubt of my 'bona fide' in the mind of any member I think I should vacate this seat. I feel it my duty to protect the honour and integrity of my predecessor. After what has been said by Mr. Prakasam and after the strong objection raised, I think, I should leave the Chair."

Mr. Prakasam: "On a point of personal explanation I object to reopening the whole question of the Bengal election dispute. I only propose to come to a decision about the statement which has been published and which has been objected to."

The President: I may inform Mr. Prakasam that the whole question has not been decided as yet.

DR. ROY EXPLAINS.

Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy by way of explaining the whole situation said that he was guilty of the act which he proposed and the House did yesterday. He was aware that the statement signed by 28 members had gone to the Press and after enquiry he came to learn that it was not published yesterday. So he thought of a compromise and proposed it to the House. However, it was unfortunate that the statement had been published this morning. But with the full assurance of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and his other friends he would like to clearly state that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was not still for taking the election dispute away from the hands of Pandit Motilal Nehru. They were still agreeable to the dispute being settled by Panditji. If Panditji's decision was not accepted by one party or the other they might then come to the All-India body.

Maulana (?) deplored this unfortunate state of affairs. As a journalist he admitted that at times they willingly or unwillingly became responsible for creating differences. He also expressed regret that the statement was not recalled by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose after yesterday's proceedings. He appealed to the President to be very patient and to bring about unity.

FALSE, UNTRUE AND MISLEADING.

Pandit Motilal Nehru expressed his strong objection to the statement. He said: "I think I have a right to speak in the matter. Not till this morning when the national flag was hoisted I was aware of this statement. I have not yet read it fully. But I have given a cursory view of certain passages. I do not know how to describe some of the passages. No language can be too strong to condemn those. An amicable settlement is undoubtedly very good. But when one's honour and integrity are challenged, I think there can be no settlement. So far as I am concerned I will not accept any lying down. Two parties are fighting in Bengal for leadership and I am accused of dishonesty. I feel I should not allow such things pass unchallenged. I do claim to keep an unprejudiced mind still. I am not at all aware of the full facts of the question. I have not yet taken any evidence. The statement, I may say, is absolutely false, untrue and misleading. Without the least boasting I claim I have done some service to you and am I not entitled to be protected from these onslaughts on my honour and integrity?"

It was then decided that matter would be discussed to-morrow.

MAHATMA REPLIES TO THE DEBATE.

We Of The Congress Have Got Our Duty To Do

INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION CARRIED.

(From Our Special Representative)

LAHORE, Dec. 29.

The Subjects Committee of the Congress to-day made the fateful decision by a narrow majority. Before voting took place it seemed as though the majority against the main amendment to the Mahatma's resolution regarding the boycott of Councils would be a large one. But the rejection of the boycott of Local Bodies by a majority and acceptance of the boycott of Councils by a very thin majority surprised everyone, and it is widely felt that Mahatma Gandhi would take the fact into account before asking the country to make forced marches.

Before the Subjects Committee meeting this morning most members of the Working Committee of the Muslim Nationalist Party including Dr. Ansari, Messrs. Sherwani, Brelvi and Khaliquzzaman saw Mahatma Gandhi and urged that in their opinion his resolution required revision and would, if passed, present many difficulties in execution. From my conversation with some of the most intimate followers of the Mahatma I found that they also felt much misgiving about his resolution and had individually said so to the Mahatma who, however, is convinced that there was no other course possible for the country and himself to take.

The Congress opened its session amidst most enthusiastic scenes demonstrating the wonderful hold the Congress has over the people. The Punjabi song sung by the youths in martial tone affected the audience greatly. Pandit Jawaharlal spoke without notes in Hindustani and did it most impressively.

—:o:—

General discussion was resumed by the Subjects Committee on the main resolution of Mahatmaji and various amendments moved on it. Opening the discussion Mr. Satyamurthi said that without taking a final decision regarding the Round Table Conference as suggested by the main resolution they should stick to the Delhi Manifesto. If a general amnesty came and if the assurances of Congress predominance was given and the policy of conciliation and more harmony between the Executive and Judicial was adopted he expected much good from the Round Table Conference. He felt nothing had happened since the Delhi Manifesto was issued to warrant a change of policy in regard to the Round Table Conference.

Referring to the boycott of Legislatures and Local Bodies, he said it would be nothing but a suicidal policy for the Congress to adopt. The speaker could not understand why they should start with such a boycott as a preliminary to the preparation of the country for civil disobedience. Then again, continued Mr. Satyamurti, he could not understand how they could boycott the Legislatures and Local Bodies by remaining in Law Courts. He urged if they wanted to reintroduce the boycott programme let them introduce it fully. There could be no halfway house like the one suggested by Mahatmaji's resolution. Personally he would oppose the boycott programme. He believed much advance could be made of the national cause by Congressmen going to the Councils. If Congressmen were not there there would be more taxation and repression. The speaker then eulogised the services of Congressmen in Legislatures and he referred to President Patel. He also said the presence of Congressmen in Local Bodies too had advanced the national cause. For instance he mentioned many Municipalities had decided to purchase khaddar and to help the national growth by various other means. Concluding Mr. Satyamurthi asked if the Congressmen would come out of the Legislatures and Local Bodies what would be their immediate programme of work? Nationally they could not sit idle.

Some voice: You may go jail.

BOYCOTT OF LEGISLATURES.

Mr. Satymurthi: My friend it is not very easy to go to jail. You may go there by throwing a bomb. But as a believer in non-violence I cannot do that.

Proceeding he suggested if any boycott of the Legislatures was intended they might walk out of the Legislatures after they had captured seats. Surely they could not ignore the lakhs of

(Continued on page 5).

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES OF GLASS CONFECTIONERY JARS AND 1 CASE OF ASSORTED ESSENCES, ESSENTIAL OILS AND CITRONELLA OIL.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting indentors, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 30th December, 1929, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the following:—

1. On account and at the risk of Messrs. Kevalram and Co., Bombay:—

Ex. S. S. "Marienfels":—

10 cases each containing about 72 pieces round tall shaped White Glass German Confectionery Jars. 8 lbs.

2. On account and at the risk of Messrs. Patanker Mahadeo and Co., Bombay:—

Ex. S. S. "Rauenfels":—

1 case containing assorted German Essences, Essential Oils and Citronella Oil.

CRAWFORD & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners on WEDNESDAY, the 8th January, 1930, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of wheat, gram, grain-sweepings, iron packages, cotton seeds, gunny bags, etc.

A descriptive list of the booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen at any of the Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge Depot.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Rly. Company and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act. No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction, the following goods, at the risk of the Owners, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th January, 1930 at 1 p.m. (S. T.) at the Railway Co.'s Parcel Office, Grant Road.

A quantity of Booked and Unbooked Parcels, Valuables, articles of Clothing, Books, Vessels, Umbrellas, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of Booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge section of the B. B I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY At 6-30 and 10 p.m.
BUSTER KEATON
As the
CAMERAMAN
A Landslide of Laughs!

THE RIALTO
LAMINGTON ROAD
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
By Popular Request
SECRETS OF THE EAS
A Pantomime of the Rarest Kind!

AMUSEMENTS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Victoria Carnival

GWALIA TANK,

WISHES YOU
A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR
WITH
A SPECIAL NEW YEAR GIFT
OF

RUPEES 500 RUPEES

WHICH WILL BE GIVEN AWAY ON
WEDNESDAY 1st JANUARY 1930.
Besides,

TOTAL Rs. 3,000 Rs. TOTAL

At Rs. 100 every night will also be given away till 30th Jan. 1930 to the Purchaser of Lucky Entrance Ticket. as

A SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

ADMISSION ANNAS TWO ONLY.
(which may bring you Rs. 100/- every night and additional Rs. 500/- on NEW YEAR'S DAY.)

THRILLS
Battering his way to happiness with Flying fists!
BOB STEELE
IN
"COME AND GET IT"
Flying Fists Yankee Daring!
THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10.30 daily.
Sat. Sun. Tue. Wed. and Fri.
at 3.30 p. m.
Also
2 Two-Reeler Comics.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day 6-30 and 10 p.m.
UNIVERSAL'S
100 p.c. Talking & Singing Drama
MELODY LANE
featuring
EDDIE LEONARD.
See and hear the incomparable Minstrel in a picture that will hit your heart.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Tonic for Shattered Nerves
THE GIRL IN THE PULLMAN
featuring
MARRIE PREVOST
Come and take part in the fun. It's great.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
To-morrow Two Performances
Matinee at 6 P. M.
Final Performance at 9-30 P.M.
R. B. SALISBURY
presents
JOURNEY'S END
Plan at Messrs. S. Rose & Co., Ld.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 28.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. cargoes.—
Loading sellers 45/6.
Barletta Russo, per 33 lb. cargoes.—
Dec/Jan. shipment seller 46/9.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Afloat sellers 48/6.
Wheat, Choice White Karalbi Parcels.—
Nominal.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 28.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Dec/Jan. shipment sellers £7-15.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Dec/Jan. shipment sellers £16-10.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Dec/Jan. shipment sellers £18-7-6.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 28.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Dec/Jan. shipment sellers £22-15.
Linseed Calcutta, ton.—
Apl/May shipment sellers £20-12-6.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
Dec/Jan. shipment. Hull sellers £19-2-6.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Dec/Jan. shipment sellers £23-5.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

Our Market has ruled steady to-day both in respect of Ready as well as forward positions with the following closing quotations:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12-6-6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 7-4 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. Shikh Rs. 7-2 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. Howara Rs. 7-3-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment December Rs. 7-3-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 7-6-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment March Rs. 7-7-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment April Rs. 7-9 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 12-12 per cwt.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 7-8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 28.

January	17.10
March	1740
May	17.63
July	17.81
October	17.82
Middling Spot	17.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Dec. 28.

December	17.06
January	17.35
Middling Spot	17.06

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 28.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	27,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	15,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 28.

Demand Bills 487.50

COFFEE.—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 28.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality). Spot d.9-5/8s.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 28.

	Opening	Closing
December		9.16
January	9.16	9.16
February		9.21
March	9.30	9.30
April		9.33
May	9.40	9.40
June		9.41
July	9.45	9.46
August		9.45
September		9.45
October	9.45	9.45
November		9.47
December		9.49
January, 1931		9.48
Midddling Spot		9.51

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 28.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	2,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 28.

Scinde, Fully Good	5.50
Scinde, Fine	5.75
Scinde, Superfine	6.00
Bengal, Good	5.25
Bengal, Fully Good	5.50
Bengal, Fine	5.75
Oomra, Good	6.50
Oomra, Fully Good	6.80
Oomra, Fine	7.10
Broach, Fully Good	7.50
Broach Fine	7.75
Broach Superfine	8.00

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 28.

January	13.46
March	13.64
May	13.84
July	14.00
November	14.09
December	Mutilated.
Sakelaridis, F.G.F. Spot	14.15

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 28.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London. cwt.—Jan/April delivery paid 39/6.
Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt.—May/Aug delivery paid 38/6.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 28.

Silver—China sold. Absence of buyers; market is uncertain.

Spot	21-1/2
Forward	21-1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 28.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 28.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4-11/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-11/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 28.

T T Berlin on London 20.40-3/8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.09-1/4.
T T Brussels on London 34.85
T T Madrid on London 36.40
T T Milan on London Closed.
T T Berne on London 25.09
T T Paris on London 123.86
T T London on Prague 164.40.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 28.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed. lb. Spot d.7-7/8. sellers.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, Dec. 28.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25.—
C. and F. Calcutta.—
December, per cwt. 11/- nominal.
Jan/March per cwt. 11/1-1/2 sellers.
C. and F. Bombay.—
Jan/March per cwt. 11/2-3/4 sellers.
C. and F. Karachi.—
Jan/March, per cwt. 11/3-1/4. sellers.

Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?

THEN
ADVERTISE
IN THE

Sunday Chronicle
The Most Popular Weekly in the Country

THE NEW INDIA Assurance Company, Ltd.
Head Office :—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.
CAPITAL
Authorized ... Rs. 6 00 00,000
Paid Up ... Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed ... Rs. 3,56,05,275
TOTAL FUNDS. Rs. 1,49,32,571
"The NEW INDIA is admitted" "by the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."
Indian Insurance—June 1929
Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—
Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc. Etc., in unrepresented parts.

THROUGHOUT THE EAST
KOKO is famous in every part of the East, not only for its unrivalled properties in promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth of beautiful hair, but as a delightfully fresh and invigorating dressing in trying climatic conditions.

Bring out that Hidden Charm

HOW can you look your best if you do not bring out the best that is in your hair?
Beautiful hair is simply healthy, *well-nourished* hair. The roots must not be starved. If you want your hair to be plentiful, lustrous and easy to manage, use KOKO. All the ingredients necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a vigorous growth of beautiful hair are in this famous preparation. Buy a bottle to-day.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR
(English Prices 1/6, 2/- & 6/6 per bottle)
KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3

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SHIPPING.

&O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

AIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH ND LONDON CALLING AT ARSEILLES, (CALLING AT ALTA EVERY ALTERNATE EEK).

...e.	Steamers		Tons.
		ALL	
		VESSELS	
			16,572
Jan.	Narkunda x		16,601
..	Rampura ..		16,568
..	Rajputana* .		16,650
..	Ranchi ..		20,847
eb.	Mooltan x ..		10,954
..	Morea ..		10,946
..	Mantua* ..	NOW SAIL.	
.	Viceroy of India		19,000
			20,837
Mar.	Maloja x ..		11,518
..	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	10,602
..	Razmak@ ..		16,601
..	Rampura ..		16,088
..	Naldera x ..		16,650
Apr.	Ranchi ..	FROM	16,619
..	Rawalpindi*		10,946
..	Morea (Extra)		10,602
..	Jatmak ..		11,000
..	Dawa* ..		16,572
..	Narkunda* ..	BOMBAY	
ay	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
..	Rajputana* ..	WITHOUT	16,568
..	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
..	Mooltan x ..		20,847
..	Macedonia ..		11,120
..	Mantua ..		10,946
..	Comorin ..	TRAN-	15,132
..	Maloja ..	SHIPMENT	20,837
..	Razmak ..		10,857
ay	Rampura* ..		16,601
..	Malwa ..	AT	11,000
..	Naldera x ..		16,088
..	Rawalpindi ..		10,619
Aug	Morea ..	ADEN	10,946
h ..	Macedonia ..		11,120
th ..	Narkunda x ..		16,578
rd ..	Razmak ..		10,852
th ..	Rajputana ..		16,567

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating, with the Viceroy of India, leaving Marseilles 5th Sept. and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£108	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France		
In both direction ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

...th liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

...e about	Steamers	Tons

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—CANDIDATES to qualify themselves for the Subordinate Engineering Services from the CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW, through fully qualified efficient and experienced staff. The Institution is managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, a Registered Body, the President of which is the Ex-minister of Education in U. P. The new Session commences from January, 1930. Apply for prospectus to PRINCIPAL, CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow. MATHURA PRASAD NAITHANI, C.E.

A R2078

WANTED—An experienced WEAVING MASTER for an upcountry Cotton Mill, having about 1,000 looms. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 2424, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A 33355

THE PRUDENTIAL BANK (INDIA) LTD.

Wants some reliable and energetic Organising Inspectors on Rs 75|-10-150|- plus Rs. 25|- as T. A. to secure candidates desirous to take loan. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions and he will have to invest Rs. 300|- by purchasing 12 shares of the Company of which Rs. 120|- must be paid immediately after selection and the balance in three equal quarterly instalments. Application with testimonials should reach to the Calcutta office of the Bank for terms and particulars. No interview before selection. Apply to:

ANDERSON & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta. Premier and Largest Indian Hotel. Best arrangements, Home comforts, Family suits available. Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8, & 3. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

BOOKS

WE SELL MACFADDEN'S PUBLICATIONS. Ask for price list: THE POPULAR BOOK DEPOT, Grant Road, Bombay.

T43264

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School, College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased mofussil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.

L T33263

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PURE & FRESH HIMALAYAN HONEY, 2 lbs. tin at Rs. 2/8. Thin shelled walnuts 10 lbs. basket at Rs. 4 free delivery by post HONEY HOUSE, Chamba.

T R2042

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

—:o:—

S L M

SWISS LOCOMOTIVE AND MACHINE WORKS
(Winterthur)

Bombay Branch.

Our Offices and Show-rooms will be removed to "AJAM" BUILDING, Ballard Road, Ballard Estate, as from 1st January, 1930.

Telephone 25714.
Telegrams: SWISSMOTOR.

33360

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Fort, on MONDAY, the 30th day of December, 1929, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), for transacting the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1929.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th December to 10th January, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.

Sudama House,
Ballard Estate, Fort.
Bombay, 12th December, 1929.

33327

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Drugs, Medicines, Medical Appliances, Surgical Dressings, etc., to the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay, for one year commencing from 1st March, 1930.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 15th January, 1930. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which must be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Drugs, Medicines, etc., for the K. E. M. Hospital".

Forms of contract, specifications, etc., and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's Office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 5 will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general directions published with the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.

33343

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 6th January 1930, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from Messrs. Mervanji Kola & Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their client, Mr. Haridas Dhanji Mulji and his wife Bai Hirabai—Giving notice that they will file a suit for the recovery of the rents from the Schools Committee in respect of the premises occupied at Narotamwadi, Kalbadevi Road, by the Kalbadevi Gujarati Girls' School, (b) Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a report received by him from the Secretary, Schools Committee on the subject.

2. Letter from the Secretary, Royal Sanitary Institute London—Inviting the Corporation to appoint delegates to the Forty-First Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute to be held in England in June next.

3. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Shree Samarth Vyayam Mandir—Forwarding copy of the report of the Vyayam Mandir.

4. Letter from the Acting Principal and Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Forwarding a specimen of work done in the Textile Department of the Institute.

5. Letter from the Assistant Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay—Forwarding copy of the Annual Report of the Social Service League.

6. Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1930-31, framed by the Standing Committee under Section 126 of the Municipal Act.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

7. Recommending sanction to the departmental rate of As. 11 per mile, being charged as a special case to the Honorary Secretary, Social Welfare Committee, Bombay Youth League, for supplying to him four motor lorries for carrying the children and others from the Municipal Scavengers' Chawls, Mazagaon, to the Edward Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, and back home.

8. Framing, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, a draft Rule for making the Study Leave Rules applicable to the employees of the Schools Committee.

9. (a) Forwarding Counsel's opinion regarding the interpretation of the terms "Income and Expenditure", etc., occurring in the Municipal Act, (b) Letter from the Municipal Auditors—On the same subject.

10. Recommending that a Resolution of the Corporation be so modified as to delete the qualifying clause subject to which sanction is given to finance capital expenditure according to the Loan Works Budget till the end of the current year out of the Surplus Cash Balance.

11. Recommending sanction to an Additional Budget grant of Rs. 12,390 being made to meet the payment of rent payable by the Health Department for certain sites at Mahim occupied for Municipal purposes.

12. Recommending that certain correspondence regarding arrangements proposed to be made for holding concerts of Marathi Ballads at the Damodar Thakersey Hall, be recorded.

13. Forwarding for information certain correspondence regarding the purchase of petrol from Municipal stock by a Municipal Officer not drawing any Conveyance Allowance, etc.

14. Giving sanction, subject to the further sanction of the Corporation, to the establishment schedule of the Municipal Workshops being modified so as to extend the period of service of the Head Motor Foreman upto the 23rd May 1930.

15. Giving sanction to the Assistant Lady Superintendent, Municipal Urdu Schools, being allowed to subscribe to the Provident Fund from the date of her joining Municipal Service and forwarding the resolution giving the aforesaid sanction for the information of the Corporation.

16. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 1,115 being made to meet the payment of a claim of Messrs. Himatlal & Company, Contractors, for carting, weighing, etc., coal.

17. Forwarding for information Counsel's opinion regarding the powers of the Corporation to invest their surplus funds in their own debentures, etc.

18. Forwarding for information certain correspondence regarding an objection raised by the Municipal Auditors while auditing certain bills.

19-20. Statements of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (19) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (20) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee, subject to the Corporation's orders.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

21. Submitting a report as to the desirability of opening a Training Class in Bombay for Municipal teachers.

22. Submitting a draft representation to Government in connection with the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in B and E Wards.

23. Requesting that the grade of pay of their Office Havildar be revised.

24-25. Reporting on the letters from Mr. D. S. Gupte and others, regarding the condition of (24) Naigaum Municipal Gujerati School building, and (25) Wadala Marathi Boys' School building.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

26. Requesting sanction to a plot of Municipal land at Dadar sold to the Trustees of Shri Krishna Temple being allowed to be surrendered.

27. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

28. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of anopheles larvae of mosquitoes.

29. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

30. Forwarding statements showing the public roads, streets and lanes metalled and repaired, etc.

31. Requesting that a Resolution passed by the Corporation according sanction to an agreement being entered into for the acquisition and leasing back of the setback land of a building at Kika Street may be amended as suggested in the letter.

32. Requesting sanction to the changed user of certain shelters erected in connection with the lease of the Municipal land at the junction of Foras Road and Falkland Road.

33. Requesting sanction to certain improvements being allowed to be carried out in the Porters' quarters at Mahim Railway Station.

34. Government Letter—Forwarding a notification appointing the Municipal Commissioner on the Bombay Port Trust Board.

35. Letter from Dr. K. E. Dadachanji—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

36. Letter from Mrs. Shuffi C. Tyabji.—Thanking the Corporation for reappointing her a non-Councillor member of the Schools Committees.

LETTERS FROM THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY—

37. Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

38. Submitting a list of Resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.

39. Reporting the names of Councillors who have ceased to be members of certain Committees owing to their absence from the meetings of the Committees.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

40. From Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas—For requesting the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee to submit for approval a draft representation to Government for amending the Municipal Act so as to include Juhu within the administration of the Bombay Municipality.

41. From Mr. M. N. Talpade, seconded by Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal—For appointing Mr. Mohamed Umer Abdul Rasul to be a member of the Roads, etc., Committee.

42. From Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the inhuman way in which buffaloes, cattle and sheep are slaughtered at the Bandra Slaughter House.

43. From Mr. A. P. Sabavala, seconded by Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt., and Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji—For appointing a committee to consider the feasibility of erecting a pier at Chowpatty.

44-48. From Mr. I. S. Patel—(44) For obtaining a report from the Water Committee as to whether pipe water is harmful to the health of the people, (45) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the advisability of running a Co-operative Credit Society for the benefit of Municipal employees, (46) For requesting the Standing Committee to provide a sum of Rs. 5 lacs in the Budget for the improvement, repairs, etc., of streets and lanes in G Ward, (47) For requesting the Commissioner to submit plans and estimates for providing a public urinal at Cadell Cross Road and (48) For requesting the Commissioner to level the Shivaji Park Ground at Dadar.

49. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—For inviting the attention of the Commissioner of Police to the great hardship caused to pedestrians going to the Railway Stations on the Queen's Road owing to incessant motor traffic on the road.

50. From Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt.—For requesting the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company to switch off their electric engergy for about 3 seconds at 9 p.m., (Standard Time) with a view to give to the citizens correct time at that hour.

51. From Mr. S. G. Keni, seconded by Mr. V. C. Setalvad and Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji—For requesting the Tramways Company to extend their omnibus service from Lal Baug to Parel Poibaodi.

52. From Mr. S. G. Keni, seconded by Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji and Mr. I. S. Patel—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the nuisance caused to the residents of the City Improvement Trust's Dadar Matunga Estate by the unloading and stocking of coal at Dadar Goods Yard of the G. I. P. Railway.

53-54. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—(53) For requesting the Schools Committee to reconsider the case of a dismissed lady teacher and (54) For obtaining certain particulars regarding the amount of taxes recovered by Government from the City.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

55. (a) Regarding the question of the Drainage and Sewerage of the North of the Island and (b) Letters from Mr. J. K. Saklatwalla on the same subject.

56. Regarding a proposal for the construction of an additional storey on the present Hostel Building at the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College.

57. Regarding the question of the Milk Supply of Bombay.

58. Regarding the selection of Mr. Y. G. Pandit by the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for nomination by Government as a member of the Committee of Direction for Technical Education and subsequent cancellation of the selection.

59. Regarding the question of giving financial help to certain institutions in the City for the year 1930-31.

60. Regarding the question of imposing restrictions on the slaughter of Milch Cattle in the City of Bombay.

61. Regarding the renewal of the agreement between the Bombay Telephone Company and the Corporation in respect of wayleave rental and provision of Telephones and Fire Alarms.

62. Regarding a proposal of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., to extend the tramway system along Sydenham Road from its junction with Bhendi Bazar to the junction of Palton and Hornby Roads.

63. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.

64. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding printed copies of excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

By order of the President,

R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 28th December, 1929.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after THURSDAY, 2nd January, 1930, the Bank will be open for business between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. on all Week-days except on Saturdays when the hours of business will be from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 21st December, 1929.

33325

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 33066 on the life of Abdulhusein Nurmahomedbhai Vazir, Khoja of Mahuva (Kathiawar) a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

R2092

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION IN TRAIN TIMINGS.

On and from 1st January, 1930, the train service on the Itarsi Nagpur Section will be as under:—

DN. TRAINS.

		No. 471 Pass.	No. 473 Express	No. 527 Pass.	No. 475 Pass.
Itarsi	Dep.	4|45	10|55	13.50	20| 0
Nagpur	Arr.	14|15	17|56	23|30	5| 0

UP TRAINS.

		No. 528 Pass.	No. 472 Express	No. 474 Pass.	No. 476 Pass.
Nagpur	Dep.	7|55	9|58	15|25	22|45
Itarsi	Arr.	17|35	17|17	0|45	8| 0

Shuttle Trains now running between Itarsi and Amla, Nagpur and Pandhurna and between Nagpur and Katol will be cancelled.

On and from the same date Nos. 41 DN. and 42 UP Inter and Third Class Poona Express Trains will stop at Bhamburda.

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Trans. Superintendent.

Bombay, 27-12-29.

33356

THE GOVERNMENT DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY.

THE EXAMINATION for the above diploma will be held at (1) the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay; (2) the Government Institute of Commerce, Madras; (3) the Government Commercial Institute, Calcutta; (4) the Moir Central College, Allahabad; (5) the N. J. High School, Karachi; and (6) the Government High School, Rangoon, from 2-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) from Monday the 24th March to Saturday the 29th March 1930, both days inclusive. At the Calcutta centre: The examination will be held from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.) instead of from 2-30 to 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Applications for admission to the examination with a fee of Rs. 50|- (fifty) per candidate must as per the Regulations, reach the Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board, Hornby Road, Bombay, on or before the 31st January 1930. Applications received after this date will NOT be accepted. Applications will be accepted only on the prescribed printed forms, copies of which can be had from the undersigned. FEES SHOULD BE SENT BY MONEY ORDER OR CHEQUES OR DRAFTS PAYABLE IN BOMBAY ONLY. Fees accepted will on no account be refunded or reserved for a subsequent examination.

The register number allotted to each candidate will be communicated to him in the first week of March, 1930 at the postal address given by him in his application. This will be the only information supplied about his register number.

M. L. TANNAN, I.E.S.,
Secretary,
Accountancy Diploma Board.
Bombay, 21st December, 1929.

33344

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office Sudama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 30th day of December, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts as at 31st December 1928.
(2) To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business the chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th day of December, 1929 to the 4th day of January, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.

Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Fort,
Bombay, 12th December, 1929.

33309

WHITE CITY

BAZARGATE STREET OPP. MINT, FORT.
THE POPULAR RENDEZVOUS FOR A NIGHT'S FUN.
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS WEEK ATTRACTION!
THE CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR THIS WEEK WILL BE INCREASED FROM Rs. 250 to Rs. 500
IN TWO GIFTS OF Rs. 300 AND Rs. 200 RESPECTIVELY
NOW ON VIEW IN THE WINDOW OF MESSRS. WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., HORNBY ROAD, AND WILL BE PRESENTED AT
THE WHITE CITY
ON MONDAY NIGHT, THE 30TH DECEMBER, 1929.
BRING THE KIDDIES TO SEE THE
WHITE CITY ZOO and THE MONKEY ORCHESTRA
FREE!! FREE!!
AND OTHER CHRISTMAS ATTRACTION.
DAILY AT 6 P.M.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2.

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: Thomas Wilkinson Ltd. Manufacturing Chemists, 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1. England.

MAHATMA REPLIES TO THE DEBATE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

voters. Once again he appealed to the House not to adopt such a suicidal policy.

HOW TO ACHIEVE INDEPENDENCE.

Maulana Habibul Rahman (Ludhiana) said: I am unable to support Mahatmaji's action. I desire complete independence and I would like that we should be free to achieve the end by all means. I do not see why it should be right to garland a person who goes to jail and condemn those who try to attain liberty by throwing bombs etc. The offer of a Round Table Conference is the result not of the Calcutta Congress resolution but of the efforts of those young men whose motive I do not question, but from whose methods I disagree. Mahatmaji's resoluthion is vague and unsatisfactory. The programme it chalks out is inadequate to attain independence. I appeal to Mahatmaji to declare as to whether he is earnest about independence or is he only trifling with us and would after sometime again talk of the Round Table Conference and Dominion Status. If Mahatmaji is in earnest he should declare so and be ready to agree to all possible means being used for attainment of the goal. If he is not agreeable let me appeal to him to retire, to Sabarmati and hand over the Congress to the Navajuvan Bharat Sabha and give them trial for one year to work for freedom.

UTILITY OF LOCAL BODIES.

Mr. Sidhwa opposed the boycott proposals. He warned Mahatmaji that within a short time the Congress would find that its boycotts had not been enforced and that history was repeating itself and the people were going to Councils and Local Bodies. Whatever the opinion that existed about the Legislatures there could be no doubting the utility of the Local Bodies in prosecuting the constructive programme. He, therefore, appealed to Mahatmaji not to press these boycotts and to follow a policy of asking Congressmen to fight Government on all fronts, whether Councils, Local Bodies etc., as well as outside for the Congress.

Dr. Satyapal supported Dr. Alam's amendmest. He opposed any reference to the Viceroy and strongly demurred from Pandit Malaviya's views that any benefit could arise from the postponement of their decisions.

Mr. Gaurishanker Bhargava supported Dr. Alam's amendment. He also supported the boycott of Legislatures.

Mr. P. K. Dhawan representing the London branch of the Congress strongly criticised those who wanted the postponement of the action as persons who were too optimistic.

At this stage closure was moved and was accepted by the House. Mahatmaji then replied to the debate first in Hindi and then in English. Mahatmaji said:

MAHATMAJI'S REPLY TO DEBATE.

The President has commanded me to address you on the amendments that had been moved. Mr. Kelkar has reminded me that I had said in my first speech that I did not want to speak again on the resolution. He is partially correct. What I said was that I would like to be silent as I do not want that at the time of voting you should be influenced by any appeal I might make to you. I wanted you to vote according to your conviction judging the resolution on its merits and leaving out of your mind considerations for me personally. But if you desire to hear me so that I may explain to you my views on the amendments and on the debate it is your right to demand and my duty to comply.

Voices: Mahatmaji kindly address us.

Mahatmaji: I shall do so. I have listened with great care and attention to the speeches made on the resolution. I would first utter a word of caution. What I submitted before you is the resolution proposed by the Working Committee. In dealing with the amendments to the resolutions you should look to the careful wording. The Committee has been appointed by you and they are your servants. They would not press on you any resolution if they did not consider it absolutely necessary after taking into consideration all aspects of the question. I would, therefore, urge you not to press any amendment unless you are certain that the Working Committee is in the wrong and your duty is to press the amendments.

This is also the rule which is observed in all well conducted and responsible organisations.

PLEA FOR POSTPONEMENT.

I shall now refer to the words "in these existing circumstances" which has made several speakers to smell some loophole. I agree it would not be correct to think that all doors for negotiations would remain closed for all times. There is bound to be a Round Table or Square Table Conference at some time or other. There is bound to be need for a Peace Conference. The only question is what will be discussed at that Conference. I can tell you that now the Congress is declaring Independence. It would not be right for any Congressman to go to any Conference to discuss Dominion Status. Congressmen can enter any Conference only to discuss Independence. Now the complaint has been made that we have not disclosed the conversations that took place between the Viceroy and Nehruji and myself and other leaders. In an agreed statement which has been published in the Press whatever you had need to know, whatever you had the right to know has been conveyed. Nehruji went to that meeting with the Viceroy as your ambassador and he ought to be relied upon in view of what had been published regarding the conversations with the Viceroy. The words "in the existing circumstances" are quite intelligible. Pandit Malviya and Mr. Kelkar have pleaded for postponement of the decision. I have great respect and affection for them. They have pleaded for the revival of the All Parties Conference. Let me tell you that I have no regrets about the All Parties Conference. It has done very valuable work. It has brought Congressmen and leaders of other parties together. It has enabled them to understand one another. It had brought about co-operation between them. It has brought Liberals and other friends nearer to us. Therefore, I am fully alive to the very useful work done by the All Parties Conference.

OUR DUTY IS CLEAR.

My reply to our friends like Pandit Malaviya and others is: "We of the Congress have got our duty to perform. We have to chalk out our programme. The Viceroy's refusal to give the assurance that we wanted and the non-fulfilment of the other conditions makes our course of action clear. At Calcutta I pleaded for the grant of two years' time. I would have been glad if that had been granted That would have given us more time to be prepared. But to meet the wishes of our youth who wanted the pace of progress to be increased I agreed to the reduction of the period from two years to one year. I must keep to my pledge. I believe that once the nation makes the resolve it ought to adhere to it whatever the consequence. Otherwise it would be degrading. That is why I want you to declare for independence and keep to your resolve. There are amongst us those who believe that we are not yet ripe to declare independence. If you are of that opinion and if you think that it is a wrong move to declare independence do not hesitate to say so. It is urged that we should postpone the declaration for independence until intercommunal unity has been attained. I do not agree with that view. Nations must, having once resolved, adhere to their resolves. Whether they have support of only a handful or of millions. Of course we must try to secure the support of the largest number of our countrymen.

THE BOYCOTTS.

Now I shall refer to the boycotts. I have been asked why the boycott of courts and schools have been omitted. I may tell you frankly that I am never in favour of remitting any of the triple boycotts. In fact I want a fivefold boycott. But that is another matter. I am certainly for the triple boycott. That is my view. But are we ready for it? As one of the nation I must keep pace with the nation. Is the nation ready for the threefold boycott? I have, therefore, included only the boycott of Councils and Local Bodies because of the feeling that the time is not come for calling of the lawyers and students. If you think the time has come for that call and that call would be answered do so.

I have been reminded in the discussion of the Council boycott of the valiant actions of President Patel. I yield to none in my admiration of President Patel's achievements. I recognise that he has enhanced the prestige and status of India and Indians; but neither President Patel nor a resolution in Assembly or the Councils can give us independence. It would not get us Dominions Status either. The Working Committee was unanimous in the adoption of the boycott of Councils.

PAST EXPERIENCES.

As regards Local Bodies and Municipalities I want to tell you that I had not included them in my original draft; but I do not believe that Local Bodies can do any good to the national work. The experiences of Pandit Jawaharlal who was the Chairman of the Allahabad Municipality of Babu Rajendraprasad who was the Chairman of the Patna Municipality and Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel who was the Chairman of the Ahmedabad Municipality confirm my view. I have no personal experience. I can, however, tell you that if Sirdar Patel had not relieved himself from the Chairmanship of the Ahmedabad Municipality there could have been no Bardoli campaign.

I have not seen many Local Bodies to strengthen the people. I want the villagers, the masses to be strengthened. We ask for independence; but we are not prepared to forego even the small benefits. We must be prepared to forego the small benefits. We must retain only those which would help us to attain our goal. But these are my personal observations. The decision rests with you. A suggestion has been made that we should boycott other bodies as Educational Councils, etc. Certainly; but there is no need to mention all of them.

OBJECTIONS TO PREAMBLE.

I shall now deal with objections raised to the preamble of this resolution namely endorsement of the Delhi Manifesto and appreciation of the Viceroy. The preamble is quite necessary. The leaders acted in obedience to the Calcutta resolution in holding themselves in readiness for any conversations for the attainment or guarantee of Dominion Status.

As regards the appreciation of the Viceroy Pandit Motilalji as well as myself feel that we have in the Viceroy a genuine person whose sincere aim is to secure peace. I think I can say it of the Viceroy. That is my impression as the result of my contact with the Viceroy. That is also Nehruji's views.

NON-VIOLENCE OR VIOLENCE?

I shall now come to the doubts expressed that independence cannot be attained by non-violence. I do not agree with that view if you do not agree with me and if you do feel that violence should not be eschewed from consideration say so and change the creed. Do not stay your hands out of consideration for me. Do as your convictions tell you. Let me, however, tell you that my conviction is that if the nation carried out the non-violent programme loyally there need not be any doubt about the attainment of our goal. Where is the room for misgivings if we do not fill the Government treasury with our tax moneys, if our soldiers decline to serve and withdraw, if our lawyers boycott the courts, if our students boycott the schools. Where is necessity for violence? For our nation with its three hundred millions of people there is no call for violence. But I do not want to say more to you on the efficiency and efficacy of non-violence. If after you have given this non-violent creed a trial for all these ten years you have not been convinced about its potency what can I say in its defence? Review the course of the last ten years. Look at the national awakening, at the national assertion at freedom of opinion, association and action shown by the people. Are these not the fruits of the working of the non-violent creed? But if you are not of my opinion do not hesitate to vote against the non-violent creed? But do not mean one thing and say another thing. Be frank, courageous and vote according to your convictions.

Mahatmaji next addressed in English on similar terms.

UPROARIOUS SCENES.

Uproarious scenes marked the counting of votes on Mahatmaji's resolution and several amendments to it. Mr. Subhas Bose's comprehensive amendment was lost by 131 to 89 votes. Mr. Altekar's amendment for exclusion of local bodies was carried by a majority of 19 votes. The amendment of a member for the deletion of the preamble to the resolution endorsing the Delhi manifesto, etc., was put to vote and after the House had divided was declared lost by 157 to 134 votes. Mr. Subhas Bose pointed out that 95 members only had attended and some had left and still 291 had voted. It showed that some non-members also had voted. The President accordingly fixed to-morrow for proper rescrutiny. Subject to this Gandhiji's resolution was put to vote. All other amendments being lost Gandhiji's resolution was declared carried by 134 votes to 77 votes. The proposal to delete Council boycott was lost by 117 to 116 votes. The proposals to boycott courts and schools were lost by narrow majorities.

MR. S. C. BOSE'S COMPREHENSIVE AMENDMENT.

—:o:—

Establishment Of Parallel Govt. Urgeu.

LAHORE, Dec. 29.

The following is the text of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose's comprehensive amendment. In pursuance of the resolution passed at the last session of the Congress, held in Calcutta, this Congress declared that Swaraj in the Congress creed means Complete Independence, implying thereby Complete severance of British connection.

In order to bring about the overthrow in India of British Imperialism and its Indian allies and achieve complete independence, this Congress resolves on the one hand to carry on ceaseless campaign in favour of Independence with a view to establishing parallel Government in India and on the other hand launch a campaign of Civil Disobedience, including non-payment of taxes, and general strikes, whenever and wherever and whenever possible with a view to giving effect to the above two-fold programme, this Congress calls upon the country to undertake at once the task of organising youths, workers, peasants and othe oppressed sections of Indian people in order to insure concentration on the above programme, and in conformity with the Congress creed this Congress declares complete boycott of Central and Provincial legislatures, the committees appointed by Government local bodies, including, Institutions like Port Trusts and law courts; and calls upon the Congressmen to abstain from participating in future elections, calls upon the present members of the legislatures' committee and local bodies to resign their seats, and calls upon the lawyers to suspend their practice forthwith.

This Congress further authorises the All India Congress Committee to give effect to the above programme according to the circumstances, prevailing in the country and to meet any situation that may arise, while executing the programme."—Free Press.

MR. BOSE'S SPEECH.

In brief speech Mr. Subash Bose analysed the amendment, and said that whatever be the opinion about it they had to admit that it had the merit of being complete proposition in regard its ideals as well as methods. He had tried to incorporate in it several view-points consistent with its own. The amendment could be divided into two parts—constructive and destructive. In the constructive part the amendment proposed ceaseless propaganda and organisation of Civil Disobedience. In the destructive part the amendment advocated boycott of councils, courts, schools, local bodies, etc. His own personal opinion was that it was quite consistent to believe in independence and still to be in Councils. The Irish Republicans, British Communists, were examples of persons who participated in the political institutions as legislatures. All they were pledged to the overthrow of the system represented by those legislatures.

CONCENTRATE ON MAIN WORK.

That was, however, his personal opinion. He recognised that there was a large volume of opinion in favour of boycott of Councils on the ground that Council work was inconsistent with independence, and he would therefore defer to that volume of opinion. Further there was another ground. It was necessary that in order to ensure concentration on the programme before them, they should curtail all activities which would distract their attention from the main work. This applied to the boycotts of Courts as well as other bodies. In case of Courts it was inconceivable that they could launch upon a defiance of Government and still assist to administer that law in case of Corporation They had to take oaths of allegiance. After this the House adjourned till 10-30 a.m. to-morrow. —Free Press.

MR. PRAKASAM'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Prakasam moved the following as a substitute resolution: "After a careful consideration of the earlier debates in the House of Commons and the House of Lords, the later debate on Mr. Fenner Brockway's motion, and particularly, the speech of Mr. Benn, the Secretary of State for India, in which he defined the Round Table Conference and its scope, and also the conversations of the leaders with the Viceroy on the 23rd instant, this Congress is of opinion that the proposed Conference is not a Round Table Conference, and that nothing can be gained by sending any representatives of the Congress to such a Conference and declines with thanks the invitation extended to the Congress. But having due regard to the fact that some of the leaders of the other organisations, who had so whole-heartedly cooperated with the Congress in the boycott of the Simon Commission and the presentation of a united demand, still hope to persuade the British to accept their demand by arguments, this Congress adjourns the considerations of the questions relating to the change of creed; (2) complete boycott of the legislatures and immediate starting of Civil Disobedience until the results of their labours at the so-called Round Table dConference are known.

R. T. CONFERENCE "A REGULAR FARCE."

Meanwhile this Congress calls upon the nation to carry on the constructive programme more rigorously and jealously and organise the country to carry on Mass Civil Disobedience and the refusal of payment of taxes whenever called upon.

Mr. Prakasam said: "I am moving this resolution because it is our duty to give an explicit reply to the offer of the Round Table Conference. I want you to avoid placing yourselves in a wrong position. I have no illusions in regard to the offer of the so-called Round Table Conference. It is a regular farce. It had been made only to mislead other nations of the world who are watching the Indian situation. Therefore, this gesture has been made to us in order to mislead the world and the divide and rule policy; but there are others like Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Kelkar who have a hope of this Conference. It is the outstanding element of the Congress that All-Parties Cooperated in boycotting the Simon Commission, and also in supporting the Nehru Report. In these circumstances, the Congress, while declining this offer of the Round Table Conference, should postpone consideration of the important questions, such as the change of creed, the Declaration of Independence, and the boycott of Legislatures.

Maulana Zafarali Khan moved an amendment for the deletion of endorsement of the Delhi Manifesto and appreciation of the Viceroy and for the addition of a clause to the resolution calling on the Congress to organise peasant and workers.

WHO WILL WIN FREEDOM?

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan deprecated all talks of postponement in the name of All-Party Unity, when that unity was a source of weakness, and not strength, freedom cannot be won through Councils or through talks. It was men like Bhagat Singh and Jatin Das who strove for freedom. There Congress should organise masses. Should look to masses and not London for freedom.

Mr. H. D. Raja (Bombay) moved an amendment for the deletion of the endorsement of the Delhi Manifesto, and the appreciation of Lord Irwin and an addition of a clause for the organization of workers and peasants. Mr. Raja congratulated leaders on retracing a false step which they had taken in signing the Delhi Manifesto. The offer of the Round Table Conference was a clear move of imperialism. The Congress should organise masses and workers with a view to prevent the functioning of the machinery of Government, and the overthrown of Imperialism, and its Indian allies.

MR. KELKAR'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Anney then moved, on behalf of Mr. Kelkar, a lengthy amendment which urged the postponement of consideration of the change of creed, etc., and to hold a special session of the Congress in February, if necessary, to consider the question and to instruct the Congressmen in legislatures to move resolution for withdrawal of all political prosecutions as well as for an amnesty and authorise Congressmen to accept the Round Table Conference if a political amnesty and a predominent Congress representation was granted.

Mr. Anney in moving the amendment urged that leaders after signing the Delhi Manifesto should not withdraw from it, until the question had been properly mooted in legislatures. He also referred to the unanimity of the whole nation for making any demand, and said the Congress, as it was at present constituted, did not represent the whole country.

Mr. Ramnarayan Singh moved an amendment for deleting a portion of resolution which seeks to express the appreciation of the Viceroy's efforts for a successful settlement of the Indian national problem and refers to the boycott of legislatures and local bodies He said, however much maligned these institutions might be, it could not be gainsaid that the existence of the Congress organisation at present owed much to these institutions. As regards reference to the Delhi manifesto, he felt no necessity for it.

Maulana Abdul Bari move an amendment for organising mass action in the form of Civil Disobedience widely in the country He said since the Complete Independence resolution was going to be passed, there was no other alternative to give effect to this.

The House, is proceeding with the discussion on many other amendments on Mahatmaji's main resolution.

PLEA FOR ACCEPTANCE OF CONFERENCE.

Lala Dulnchand of Ambala moved an amendment for the acceptance of the Round Table Conference on condition that it was held within six months, and the Congress was represented commensurate with its importance. If this was not done a special session of the Congress should be held to decide the programme.

Mr. Dhulekar moved an amendment for the addition of two clauses providing for the celebration of the Independence Day and drafting a Republican Constitution.

Mr. Jalaludding Kashmiri moved an amendment for rejection of the Round Table Conference and asking the people to carry our constructive programme. He said the country wanted independence, but did not understand non-violence. India must win freedom even like other countries.

Mr. Bhesham moved an amendment for the acceptance of the Round Table Conference with a mandate to press for immediate grant of Dominion Status, and in the event of failure to declare independence and to boycott legislatures.

Mr. Bhesham urged that the grant of one year more was desirable with a view to unite all sections of Indians in regard to their future course of action.

Mr. Koti Paddi (Andhra) moved an amendment favouring acceptance of the Round Table Conference, urging that country was not prepared for extreme action.

DOMINION STATUS IN ACTION IMPOSSIBLE.

Dr. Alam moved an amendment for the deletion of endorsement of the Delhi Manifesto, and appreciation of the Viceroy.

Dr. Alam said that the amendments submitted to the House where of two kinds: One set of amendments suggest postponement of the day of action in the name of unity. The other set of amendments wanted to go further than the programme of the Working Committee Pandit Malaviya and those of his way of thinking wanted postponement of the day of action. They were mistaken in their view that it would unite parties. It would not. It would only bring disunity. He was no extremist, but a moderate. If he, however, declined to believe in Dominion Status it was because he felt that there could be no Dominion Status in action, which did not turn out to be save a form of dependency. If the country was in earnest to-day was the day for the declaration of Independence, and for the adoption of the Non-Cooperation Programme. The failure of conversation with the Viceroy on 23rd, was a national humiliation.

Mr. Govindacharya moved an amendment for the deletion of the first part of the resolution and for the extension of the boycott to courts.

Mr. Ghatwai moved an amendment for the deletion of the first attainment of Independence by all possible and effective means in order to enable those who did not believe in the creed of Congress to join. If the amendment were accepted it would enable those who believed with Bhagat Singh and Dutt to join the Congress. Swami Govindanand moved an amendment for the deletion of the first part of the resolution and extension of boycott to Port Trusts. He deprecated counsels of moderation in order to put Government in the wrong.

MUSLIMS FOR SWARAJ.

Dr. Rahim moved an amendment for the deletion of the clause relating to the boycott of legislatures, so that there may be unanimity in adopting the resolution of independence. He declared Muslims stood for Swaraj, even as Hindus.

Pandit Shyam Sunder Chakravarti moved an amendment for the extension of boycotts to courts and schools urging the Congress to refrain from actions calculated to wound the religious susceptibilities of people.

Mr. Venkatarao moved an amendment for the extension of boycott to schools and courts.

Mr. Viswanathan of Andhra moved an amendment for the extension of boycott to Universities and other educational institutions.

Mr. Sriram Sharma moved an amendment for the extension of boycott to courts and to call upon lawyers to suspend practice for one year, or, in the alternative, to give fifty per cent of his income to the Congress funds for the uplift work.

Mr. Altekar moved an amendment to delete "local bodies" from the boycott programme on the ground that local bodies were effective in furthering the constructive programme.

Mr. Madhavannair moved an amendment to delete "all boycotts" as the Congress would not be able to enforce it.

INDEPENDENCE MEANS FIGHT TO FINISH.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar then moved two other alternative amendments in case his earlier amendment for the postponement of the decisions was defeated. In one amendment he urged extension of the boycotts to courts and schools, also in another amendment, he urged the deletion of the words "peaceful means" as if independence was to be attained it could not be attained by peaceful means. Whatever Mahatma might say he would be insulting the intelligence of Congressmen if he asked them to retain the present creed regarding "peaceful means" unchanged, because independence meant fight to a finish—a fight which could not but be violent.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose next moved his amendment.

MR. KELKAR CONGRATULATED.

—:o:—

The Editor of "The Vividha Vritta" has sent the following telegram to Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., on the 29th instant:—

"Your stand against Gandhi heartiest congratulations. Hold fast. Whole Maharashtra behind you."

WANTED—PROOF OF CHANGE OF SPIRIT.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

tively: "If the Commission had been constituted in such and such a way, or, if, instead of a Commission, there had been a Round Tabe Conference, we would have cooperated"? Why not, then, in the situation before us mention the conditions, as precedent conditions, prospectively, instead of fostering the possibility of having to state them retrospectively? That seems, at least to some of us, the more wise course, less risky and less troublesome and less roundabout.

LLOYD GEORGE'S RETORT.

In this connection let us remember a saying of Mr. Lloyd George's which has unfortunately received too little notice in the Press here. Claptrapper though he is, he stated a profound truth when years ago, he was Prime Minister, and a deputation of Indians waited on him to ask for Swaraj. He said to them: "Gentlemen, if you really wanted Swaraj you could have it to-day." The implication was and is obvious. Our weak conscience prevented us from discussing the full significance of that profound truth then. But let us realise it now. Let us give proof of our own change of spirit also, from playing with the word Swaraj to really seriously wanting the thing Swaraj, by stating the conditions as precedent conditions and making ready to take the consequences.

NO 'TAPASYA' NO 'SIDDHI'.

Even those of us who argue against imposing "precedent conditions" or say that "No Government can be expected to bow to the threats of the people", etc., even they want the Government to "give us something concrete with which to return to our malcontents and to convince them that you mean business". The malcontents will be quite content to be thus made scapegoats of, if only the country's cause is helped thereby. But let us make it quite clear that "something concrete", some unmistakable practical proof of change of spirit, is indispensable to enable the Lahore Congress to arrive at the much-to-be desired decision. And let us prepare, systematically, to undergo more suffering, of all kinds. No pains no gains. No tapasya, no siddhi. And the great gain of self-government is well worth great pain—but let it be true self-government, not Government by the lower self of the people, the schemers, intriguers, and self-seekers, but by the higher self, the people's best and wisest and most selfless.

STOP PRESS

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

The Subjects Committee of the National Liberal Federation met this afternoon under the presidentship of Sir Phiroze Sethna and approved of draft resolutions the most important among them being the follows:

The National Liberal Federation cordially welcomes the announcement made on 31st October by the Viceroy as it authoritatively confirms the view that Dominion Status for India was what was intended by the declaration of 1917, as it definitely recognises that British India and Indian States should together form a greater united India, and as it concedes India's claim to the right to confer on a footing of equality with the British Cabinet on the form of the future Constitution of India. The Federation further resolves that the Liberal Party do participate in the deliberations of the Conference contemplateded in the announcement and strongly urges that the Round Table Conference should be held as early as possible in 1930 and that the progressive element in the country should have preponderant representation on it."

The resolution will be moved in the open session of the Federation by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

The Subjects Committee has also approved of a resolution which urges upon all parties to combine together for the purpose of securing a Constitution based on Dominion Status, subject to such safeguards as may be necessary for the period of transition. This will be moved by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and seconded by Dr. Annie Besant.

After the presidential address, a number of messages from different parts of India, wishing the Federation every success was read by the Secretary, Mr. G. A. Natesan, at to-day's open session. —A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY DECEMBER 30 1929

TOWARDS INDEPENDENCE.

—:o:—

If it is true that every country gets the Government it deserves, it is equally true that every Government gets the criticism it deserves. And the British Government has got in the presidential address of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the Congress the criticism which it richly deserves. The address faithfully and eloquently expresses the outraged feelings of earnest patriots smarting under the endless wrongs done to them and their countrymen under British rule. Who that has a feeling heart and any knowledge of the reality of British rule in India will accuse Pundit Jawaharlal of exaggeration when he says: "The army of occupation holds our country in its iron grip and the whip of the master is ever ready to come down on the best of us who dare to raise their heads;" or when with bitter irony he says: "However golden the harvest, and heavy the dividends, the mud huts and hovels and the nakedness of our people testify to the glory of the British Empire"? Pandit Jawaharlal's speech, whatever its shortcomings, is the expression of the inevitable revolt against the down-trodden condition of India. It is the logical conclusion of the steady trend of national feeling during the last few years. It rings the knell of British domination in India. The Pundit does not mince matters when he says: "We have now an open conspiracy to free this country from foreign rule; and you, comrades, and all our countrymen and countrywomen are invited to join it."

THE GOAL.

Pandit Jawaharlal has had, in the circumstances, an easy task in making out a very strong case for complete independence as the goal of the Congress. It was with the greatest difficulty that pre-eminent leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Pundit Motilal Nehru persuaded the Calcutta Congress last year to accept Dominion Status if was conceded before the end of the present year. These leaders reiterated the same demand in response to the Viceroy's announcement about a Conference in London. They even slightly lowered the demand when they offered to support the Conference if the British Government only gave an assurance that Dominion Status would be the basis of the deliberations at the Conference. The Government had enough time to make up its mind about the assurance if it wished to give one. But the Gandhi-Irwin interview removed the last hope. The inevitable has happened that, before waiting for the President's lead, a man like Mahatma Gandhi who only the other day said in all sincerity that he was dying for co-operation, is now constrained to declare in the Subjects Committee that a change in the Congress Creed in favour of Independence is but "the logical conclusion" of the Calcutta resolution. Both the President and the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Dr. Kitchlew, have endorsed this view. Opposition to it is negligible in the Subjects Committee and will be so in the open session. And within a few hours the Congress will have declared its creed to be the attainment of complete Independence.

ITS IMPLICATIONS.

The implications of the change should be noted clearly. Says the President: "Independence is not a happy word in the world to-day, for it means exclusiveness and isolation. Civilisation has had enough of narrow nationalism and gropes towards a wider co-operation and interdependence. And if we use the word independence we do so in no sense hostile to the larger ideal. Independence for us means complete freedom from British domination and British imperialism. Having attained our freedom, I have no doubt, India will welcome all attempts at world-co-operation and federation and will even agree to give up part of her own independence to a larges group of which she is an equal member. The British Empire today is not such a group and cannot be so long as it dominates over millions of people and holds large areas of the world's surface despite the will of their inhabitants." The attitude suggested by these words does not seem to us radically different from that of persons demanding full Dominion Status for India as an equal member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, for India's acquiring that status must necessarily mean the end of British Imperialism. It may be hoped, however, that India's determination to win complete independence even irrespective of British connection may open the eyes of Britain to the desirability of winning the free consent of India to federate with the British Commonwealth on equal and honourable terms. At present there is no hope of the Congress joining the proposed "Round Table Conference." But as we have said before the declaration of Independence as the goal need not be interpreted to mean a declaration of eternal war in the British Empire. Mahatmaji's resolution in the Subjects Committee shows the futility of joining the Conference "in the existing circumstances." Though one avenue to a friendly settlement is now closed, circumstances may so change as to open another avenue to an honourable peace.

THE PROGRAMME.

Much will depend on the programme of action rather than on a change of creed. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru recommends the continuance of the constructive programme with special reference to the boycott of foreign cloth and of British goods, the boycott of the Legislatures through organisation of workers and peasants, strengthening of the Congress organisation, and finally, when the time is ripe, mass civil disobedience in selected areas. The programme recommended by Mahatmaji is nearly the same as this and will, we feel confident, be adopted by the Subjects Committee and in the open session. The President might have laid more stress on the boycott of foreign cloth through Khaddar and swadesni mill cloth. This item in the programme is most potent and fraught with no risks. It can appreciably reduce the present tension between Labour and Capital in India and would bring real relief to the poor spinners and weavers all over the country. Above all, it can bring most wholesome pressure on the British, if only our leaders and volunteers could concentrate their best attention on it for a few months. It is much to be hoped that the Congress will not, after chalking out a promising programme, nullify it by inaction as in the last few years. We also trust the country will respond nobly to the call of the Congress and will not rest till it has attained the goal of Swaraj.

COMPLICATIONS.

—:o:—

A message from Madrid says that it is believed that General Primo de Rivera, the Dictator of Spain, is negotiating for a seat at the forthcoming Naval Disarmament Conference. That body, if this request is listened to by the five great naval Powers that desired to keep the deliberations in London exclusively to themselves, will find itself stormed with demands for participation in its proceedings by other Governments. The grounds on which Spain's Mussolini bases the claim of his country for a seat at the Conference table are such as to cause the liveliest apprehensions among smaller States that have an exposed coast line but no adequate naval defensive resources. General Primo de Rivera refers to "Spain's history, her geographical position and her national importance" and announces that she has "an ambitious naval programme and that she aims at increasing her merchant fleet." The South American Republicans are also vitally interested in increasing their merchant fleets and only financial limitations prevent them from having "ambitious naval programmes". It will be interesting to notice what the attitu of France and Italy will be in regard to supporting the demand from Spain. Britain, America and Japan may, conceivably, advance the argument that the London deliberations should be restricted to the five biggest naval Powers, because an initial understanding between them in regard to reduction by each in their naval armaments is the first step towards securing a general understanding at Geneva when the next Naval Disarmament Conference meets there. But then France and Italy will not be sorry to find an ally in Spain at the London Conference to press their demand for non-interference with their submarine strength. Spain too like he neighbour across her northern border and her neighbour across the Meditarranean depends largely upon the submarine as an efficient and comparatively inexpensive arm in naval defence. It is a complicated job the Five Powers have to tackle.

HAPPY MEETING GROUND

—:o:—

At a time when mischievous persons who ought to know better and whose conduct is all the more reprehensible because they have a certain standing in the country, are making efforts to promote communal schism instead of national unity, it is gratifying to find that at the All-India National Social Conference held at Lahore on Friday, distinguished leaders from both the Hindu and Muslim communities, like Sir Muhammad Shafi and Dr. Gokalchand Narang, Sir Abdul Qadir and Lala Dunichand emphasized the necessity to promote mutual harmony and concord and denounced the policy of Government in giving financial assistance to denominational institutions. We are glad the Conference, after a spirited appeal by Mrs. Shahnavaz passed a resolution that the Sarda Act should be made to apply to Mahomedan widows in the Punjab. If educated Hindu and Muslim ladies come forward to tackle the question, India's social ills unitedly their co-operative effort is sure to help a great deal in eradicating the pest of communalism.

WANTED—PROOF OF CHANGE OF SPIRIT.

WILL THE BRITISH PEOPLE SHOW IT?

(BY BABU BHAGVAN DAS.)

II*

I should earnestly invite attention to one cardinal point. What after all, are our "threats" and our "firm attitude"? Absolutely nothing more than the modest one that "we shall not go to the Conference, and shall become even more helpless and more unhelpful when we are, and shall undergo greater suffering and more prosecutions and persecutions than we are undergoing". Very hard of heart must that "prestige" be which can feel such humility to be an insult and a threat. No, there is no such thing as threat involved. Let us make our statement of conditions very courteously, nay, let us submit them very respectfully, even humbly, but firmly, and make it clear now that they are conditions without some tangible and approximate satisfaction of which, we shall be deplorably helpless to satisfy the British Government's wishes.

AT THEIR WILFUL LEISURE.

It has also been said that "the abandonment of the proposed Conference would undoubtedly be disastrous to the country". Very true, but the holding of the Conference at the wilful leisure of Messrs. Lloyd George and company, on ground of their choosing, with dispositions of forces in accordance with their preconcerted plans—would this not be far more disastrous? Mention has also been made of "the necessity for making allowance for the difficulties under which the Labour Government are working and for not alienating their sympathies by an expression of distrust." But, in the first place, whatever distrust there may be is distrust not of the Labur Government, but of their scheming opponents, the Conservatives and the Liberal leaders. Or, we may say that it is distrust, not of the Labour Government's sincerity and righteous good-will towards India, but of their ability to counteract effectively the manoeuvrings of Messrs. Lloyd George and Company unless their hands are strengthened by clear statements from India.

GIVE THEM PLAIN ANSWER.

Secondly, the plain straight English gentleman, (not the specially cultured English diplomat) is said to like plain straight language. And the Labour ministers are said to be plain straight English gentlemen. There is good reason to believe that their difficulties would be lessened and their hands strengthened, instead of the reverse, if India spoke out her mind in good time clearly. Delays and circumlocutions, and doubts and hesitations, and diplomatic considerations, "this is likely to soothe, that might annoy, etc." many perhaps give the plain straight gentleman an idea that India was after all still only a weak-minded time-server, not serious about the business, and may therefore inspire him perhaps with perplexed contempt in place of his present righteous good-will.

INDIAN LIBERALS' ATTITUDE.

The Liberal party of India has helped, and helped greatly, to bring about the present hopeful situation—whatever of hope there may be in it. Indeed, its help was obviously indispensable; for so long as such a very important section of the people as that represented by it, threw its weight on the side of the Bureaucracy, political progress was impossible for the country. And how has it helped? Not by careful calculations of wnat would or would not hurt the susceptibilities of English prestige, but by very resolutely and whole-heartedly making common cause with the Swarajists in boycotting the Simon Commission.

EFFECT OF SIMON BOYCOTT.

And what does this boycott mean? Does it not amount to laying down conditions retrospec-

(Continued on Page 5).

*The 1st article appeared on the 27th instant.

WOMEN IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

CREATION OF HEALTHY POPULATION.

(BY A HONORA ENFIELD. Secretary, International Co-operative Women's Guild.)

By a law of 1922 amended in 1926 abortion within the first three months of pregnancy was legalised if performed by a properly qualified and recognised doctor in a public institution. Operations performed in secret or by unqualified people remain illegal. The results have been extremely interesting. Though illegal abortion still continues, and it is obviously impossible to obtain statistics so as to secure absolutely reliable total figures official figures show that the complications arising from abortion are rapidly decreasing—an indication of a proportionate decline in the number of illegal operations.

SUCCESSFUL REFORM.

For the whole of the Russian Federation 42 per cent of known abortion cases came to the hospitals for subsequent treatment in 1923, the number went down to 37 per cent in 1924, 28.8 per cent in 1925, and 24.5 per cent in 1926. In Moscow, in particular facilities for the legal operation are greatest, and the decline is much more striking—from 57.9 per cent in 1923 to 12.2 per cent in 1926. Comparison with other countries gives a similiar conclusions. Figures recently gathered showed that while in Berlin the death rate from abortion (sepsis) was .3 per 1.000 in 1922. 14 in 1923 and 11 in 1924, in Leningrad for the same years it was 3.92, 3.55 and 2.76.

PREVENTIVE METHODS.

Preventive methods are also being carefully studied and are now beginning to be applied. Birth control instruction is given in all maternity centres once a week, and in Moscow there are now seven centres where daily advice is given. The policy of the Government, I was told, is not to encourage preventive measures but to teach women who want to use the best methods, the first object being again to eliminate the use of injurious means. As there is a State monopoly of all chemists' shops, only appliances approved by the Commissariat of Health are sold, and every woman, receives a prescription at the maternity centre to ensure her obtaining the most suitable, though they can also be bought without prescription.

SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF RESULTS.

The effects from the health point of view are being specially studied by the Scientific Institute for the Protection of Mothers and Children in Moscow, an exceedingly interesting institution connected with the Commissariat of Health where all cases affecting physical and mental conditions of mothers and children are studied, and doctors and others specializing in child welfare work are trained. As these measures have been in operation for less than two years few conclusions can yet be drawn, though I was told that the results so far were very satisfactory. But with the possibility of comprehensive and accurate statistics that State control gives these researches should prove of great value.

SEX-RELATIONS.

It need hardly be said that many problems remain which have by no means been solved. New difficulties have inevitably arisen out of the reforms themselves, as in every attempt to work out a new standard. Perhaps so far as the children are concerned Russia has found the right solution; possibly also in the position accorded to motherhood. But in the larger and much more complicated question of sex relations generally Russia is still experimenting, as she is experimenting in so many fields, and the marriage law, which requires only the simplest of contracts that can be dissolved by either party at will, is likely to undergo much revision before it embodies the ideal towards, which Russia is feeling her way. One has the impression that here things are still quite unsettled and unstable, and it is easy to criticise.

FRANK AND OPEN EXPERIMENT.

But the people of Russia are only making openly and frankly experiments that other people are making more or less secretly and ashamedly. There is the same unsettlement everywhere. The great difference is that while most governments wash their hands of any responsibility for such experiments, or try to suppress them, and ignore the problems that have everywhere arisen from advancing knowledge and a changind outlook on sex questions, in Russia, with the amazing courage they bring to bear on all their vast and intricate problems, the Government is facing the difficulties, watching, studying, and trying to guide the working out of the new way of life in the relations of men and women.

(Concluded.)

The 1st article appeared on the 28th inst.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Futile Threats.

The comments of the British Press after receipt of the news that the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress had adopted Mahatma Gandhi's resolution for the declaration of independence afford an illuminating insight into the nervousness as well as the obstinacy of a section of Fleet Street organs. The "Morning Post", always the apostle of "resolute government" promptly discovers an easy method of nipping in the bud "revolution" in India. It denounces Mahatma Gandhi's resolution as "open and insolent treason" and would like a 'carte blanche' being given to the bureaucracy to initiate a regime of ruthless repression. The "Daily News", as suits a Liberal journal, is more guarded in its comments and banks upon the hope that Indians will not succeed in their object as "change" in India cannot be made by "a magic spell". Neither futile threats nor artful sympathy administered in convenient doses will change Indians one whit from their duty of reaching their declared goal, whatever the obstruction and however thorny the path they have to travel.

Support to Joint Electorates.

Nationalists striving to rid the country of communalism and communal electorates will heartily welcome the resolution of the All-Allahabad Shia Conference at Allahabad supporting joint electorates with reserved seats for Muslims. This resolution of the Conference of an influential section of Muslims, the readiness of the All-India Muslim League to waive communal electorates if other adequate safeguards are offered to Muslims, and the emphatic support given to joint electorates by the All-India Muslim Nationalist Party all indicate the trend of feeling among the politically conscious Muslims. This trend may also be discerned in the majority views of the Indian Central Committee, the majority including a Muslim member. The credit for bringing about this wholesome change in the outlook of a good section of Muslims goes mainly to the Nehru Report. Though that Report may now be revoked by the Congress, the principle of joint electorates with or without temporary reservation of seats will remain the basis of any fresh solution of the minority problem.

Down With Caste.

The All-India Social Conference at Lahore has unanimously passed a resolution in favour of the complete abolition of the caste system among the Hindus. A separate conference, convened by the Anti-Caste Association of the Punjab under the presidentship of Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee, is considering a number of resolutions about practical steps to be taken for the purpose of abolishing caste. These include the encouragement of inter-caste dinners and marriages, refusal to state caste in census declarations and legislation permitting inter-caste marriages. Both Mr. Chatterjee and Dr. Gokulchand Narang, the Chairman of the Reception Committee condemned caste as a social and political evil. We trust both these conferences will carry on vigorous propaganda against caste even after the close of their present sessions. Inter-caste dinners will be found a very helpful method of agitation wherever any social ban is put on them.

A Thought For The Day.

"There are times in life when our actions spring from deep inward sources beyond our control. For years it may be we have deceived and deluded ourselves. Then comes the irresistible welling up of the Truth, the Truth that has for so long lain dormant breaks its bonds....We are as straws before it. Helplessly we give way and are borne along".

—HELEN P. LEWIS.

What She Needed.

Polly: "The photographers never do me justice."

Molly: "You want mercy, not justice, dear."

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

COURSE AND TRAINING NEWS.

The Latest Gallops.

(BY "PILOT.")

SHIPSHAPE (Sibbritt) moved better than WRIGLEY'S GUM (Bullock) in a striding gallop over a mile.

ACUMEN (Sibbritt) covered an easy six furlongs in free style. In great form.

DEFEND (R. BOY) with FAR APART (R. BOY) spurted three furlongs. They finished about level.

DALTOS (Howell) was sent a mile at a cantering pace. Looks fit and well.

FRANK DALE (Sibbritt) traversed five furlongs at half speed. Has struck his form.

ARCH KNIGHT (R. BOY) asserted his superiority over TYNAGH (Bowley) in a brisk mile run.

FRATER (Branett) beat RESTORATION (R. Boy) in a mile spin. A horse to follow.

ORANGE LENA (Bowley) and BROKEN VOW (R. Boy) raced well together in a gallop over seven furlongs at top speed.

CUL-DE-SAC (R. Boy) shaped better than LOOSE MOMENTS (Strokes) in a brisk gallop over seven furlongs.

SHINING STAR (Townsend) showed plenty of speed in a burst over five furlongs.

LUCKY MAN (Bullock) was sent an easy six furlongs with a stable mate. Room for improvement.

KILDERKIN (Whiteside) with WOOLWORTH KING (Manable) cantered a mile. The former is fast coming on.

FIREAWAY (R. Boy) and WASP (Obaid) went a rousing six furlongs together. FIREAWAY was better.

JOVIAL WILLIAM (Barnett) had MAHABLESHWAR (Meherji) on the stretch all the way in a mile run. A fit horse.

SCOTTISH FLAG (Stokes) was impressive in a good gallop over a mile. Should be watched.

DE LAIR (Sibbritt) strode out freely and well in an easy gallop over seven furlongs.

PASHA (Howell) was sent six furlongs at three quarter speed. Still fit and well.

RED FLAG (R. Boy) shaped satisfactorily in a dash over six furlongs.

RIYAD II. (R. Boy) in company with GOLDEN BALL (Behsman) negotiated a fast six furlongs. They finished together.

MISSHAN (Barnett) disposed of BIRBAL (Meherji) in a gallop over six furlongs.

RAZA KHAN (Khalil) negotiated six furlongs in satisfactory style.

OTHELLO (Obaid) was worked over a brisk six furlongs. Looks well.

MASHAL (Khalil) had the measure of TAKREET (R. Boy) in a burst over six furlongs. Fit.

PALAVI (Thompson) was accompanied by SANNAM (Imamdin) in a dash over six furlongs. Both shaped pleasingly.

"THROUGH MY GLASSES."

What The Running Tells.

Readers of these notes will recall that on several occasions I had drawn attention to the fact that MUYASSAR would win at a nice price before long. This good staying grey duly landed the goods in the Prongs Plate, Division I and at the odds of 10—1 was worth backing.

* * * *

I predicted that GREY MIDDLETON would win a race in the cherry and black jacket and few days back however, not many readers profited, for this new comer won at fairly long odds.

* * * *

YAFAR have proved an expensive horse to follow. Sibbritt and the Grey did not form a happy combination in one of the divisions of the Prongs Plate last Thursday. There should be another youngster and I should be on him again.

* * * *

Greatly expected in the Bathurst Plate on Saturday last NIX went out of the fighting when the race took an interesting turn. I cannot believe we saw the best of this colt and shall trust him again.

* * * *

MONTILLA may find a mile more to his liking. This filly can certainly gallop in spite of her big joints, and she cannot go through the season without picking up a race of some sort.

* * * *

MAY ran a good race in the Harbour Plate Division II and at one time looked like playing a prominent part at the finish. Mustapha's Grey is worth a place on your list.

* * *

HAYAR, who won one of the races for newcomers last Thursday, failed to repeat the performance in Division III of the Bushire Plate on Saturday.

I have an idea that the three year old should have been placed had he not been slowly away. He was finishing resolutely enough and a longer distance should suit him down to the ground.

* * *

EMPIRE must win a race before long. He looks a lazy customer but can certainly raise a gallop.

* * *

Mr. Ahmed Abbas has two promisihg youngsters in ASLAN BEG and WADYA BEG. The former contested a fighting part with Majed Beg on Saturday and the latter with young Ashwood as trade "running on" at the finish of the opening event.

* * *

Note these—RARITY, JALMOOD, JASSIR, ATSHAN.

SIR C. V. RAMAN.

—:o:—

Gives An Account Of His Continental Tour.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

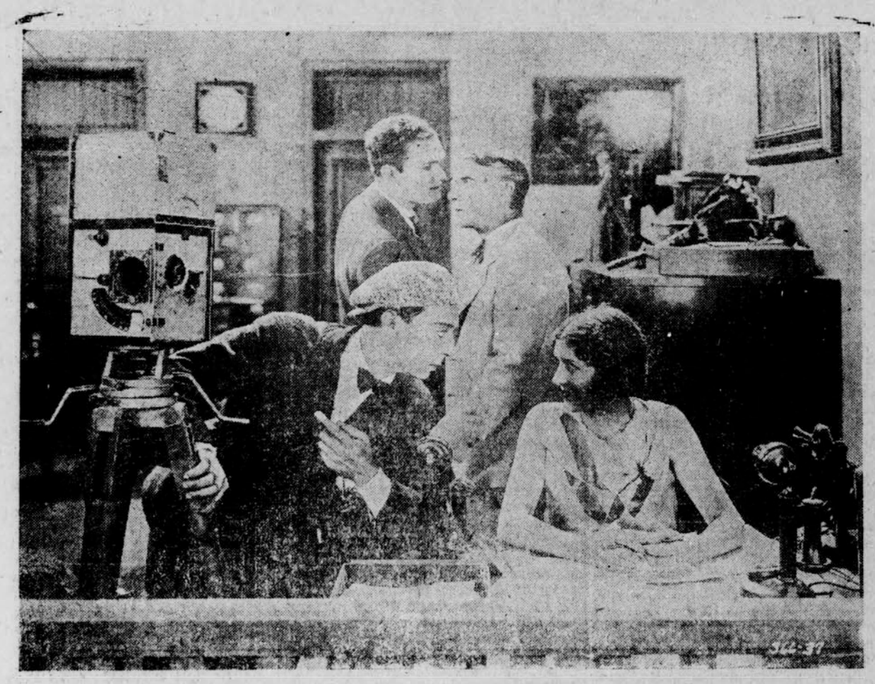
Sir C. V. Raman and Lady Raman returned to Calcutta on Christmas morning after a four months tour on the Continent.

Interviewed by a Free Press Representative, Professor Raman said he was glad to be back. During his stay abroad, he has a very busy time, travelling and lecturing at various Universities. Every where they went, the Professor and Lady Raman received a rousing reception. Amongst the more formal Academic honours received during the Continental tour were the Award of the Mateucci Medal by the Italian Society of Science at Rome for the most important discovery of the year in Physics: The conferment by the University of Freiburg of the honorary Degress of Doctor of Natural Phylosophy; and the election to the honorary Membership of the Physical Society of Zurich.

The seven weeks that the Professor sent in Great Britain during this brief sojourn was entirely taken up with fulfilling numerous lecturing engagements in the different Universities.

The most touching and cordial reception of all was that received in Paris. Here the Professor had to deliver no fewer than three lectures, and the audience included such world famouse persons as Kadame Curie (the discoverer of Radium) Prof. Perrin, Prince Louis de Broglie and Duc Maurice de Broglie, Professor Charles Fabry Prof. Cotton and many other The Council of the French Physical Society organised a special reception and dinner in honour of the Indian Professor and Lady Raman. Many of the German and Austrian Universities had sent invitations, but owing to lack of time, these could not be accepted. An exception was however made in the case of Freiburg a celebrated centre of learning in South Germany with a University over 500 year old, most picturesquely situated near the Black Forest. Here after a lecture to a crowded audience, followed the ceremony of conferment. Honoris Causa of the Degree of Doctor of Natural Philosophy.

At Zurich, also which was invited on the way back to Italy the Professor was received with the greatest cordiality and marks of honour.—Free Press.



A scene from "The Cameraman" which is shown at the Capitol.

Miss Sulochana plays the part of heroine in "Father India" which will be shortly released from Imperial studio.

A scene from "Secrets of the East" which is shown at the Rialto.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENT.

Life backstage in three-shows-a-day vaudeville, where the painted smile is erased and the mask of the footlights is dropped, where puppets of pleasure become human beings again, is strikingly portrayed in the hundred-per-cent talking, singing and dancing film, "Melody Lane," which will be shown this week at the Excelsior Theatre. The picture stars Eddie Leonard, American negro king, who makes his first appearance in a talkie and sings three entirely new songs: "Beautiful," "Sugar Cane Around My Door" and "The Bogie Man Am Here," besides several old favourites which are well known wherever plantation songs are sung. Playing opposite Eddie Leonard is Josephine Dunn in the role of the wife who is dissatisfied with her life in vaudeville and aspires to become a great dramatic actress. There is also a very youthful star in little Jane La Verne, who will be remembered for her excellent acting as little Magazine and later as Kim in "Show Boat." Huntly Gordon is another well known actor who plays a leading part in the film, and his interpretation of the role of the suave New York theatre owner is a masterly piece of work. The Fox Movietone News and the latest issue of the Pathe Gazette are also included in the programme.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

—:o:—

Apparently "Journey's End" has been such an outstanding success at the Royal Opera House that Mr. R. B. Salisbury has decided to play nothing else during the remainder of his season in Bombay, which ends next Tuesday. His return visit, some time in the New Year, will be welcomed in view of the fact that he is known to have several other good plays "up his sleeve." The cinema programme during the forthcoming week will feature a rugged story of life in New York which bears the curious title of "Wolf's Clothing." It deals with the adventures which befall a working man who meets with a motor accident and is mistaken for a rich society leader after the accident. There are thrills galore in this film, and also a deal of comedy. From Wednesday to Friday inclusive there will be no performances with the exception of the cinema matinees owing to rehearsals for the pantomime "Aladin and the Wonderful Lamp," which will be staged by Bombay amateurs next Saturday, January 4. This is the first time in many years that a pantomime has been staged in Bombay, and an excellent run is expected, particularly as the profits will be devoted to deserving local charities. The cast includes a host of well known people, with Mrs. C. M. Eastley in the role of the principal boy.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

—:o:—

A honeymoon chaperoned by an ex-wife, an e-suitor and a mother-in-law—was there ever a complication more provocative of laughs than this? What happens to this queer collection of people is strinkingly told in "The Girl in the Pullman" at the Empire Theatre during the coming week. Beautiful Marie Prevost plays the leading role in this striking comedy and incidentally wears some lovely frocks, and in one very effective scene may be seen five dozen pairs of the most perfect feminine legs in Hollywood. Besides this film, the programme contains several other attractive items, including a topical showing the race for the King Emperor's Cup in Calcutta, the latest issue of the Gaumont Graphic and a one-reel Cracker Jack a comedy. There will be four shows a day during the week-end.

EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

—:o:—

There will be an all-comedy programme at the Empress Cinema, where the principal film will star Reginald Denny in "His Lucky Day," whilst the Edward Cinema will feature a well known Continental star, Luciano Albertini, in "Tempo! Tempo!" There will be five shows a day at both these houses, and additional performances on Sunday morning.

—:o:—

GLOBE CINEMA.

—:o:—

Motion picture patrons who crave action in film productions will find an abundance of go-getting movement in "COME AND GET IT", an FBO production starring Bob Steele, which is now showing at the Globe Cinema Sandhurst Road on the occasion of New Year Week. While the romantic interest in the feature runs high, it is the furious clip of the action that marks the FBO production as one of the outstanding offering to be presented on the local screen this season. Almost in the first sequence, young Steele is shown engaged, at great odds, in a free-for-all water-front fight that rouses the blood of youth and adult alike. The climax of the film is a five-round boxing contest in which the FBO star is matched against a professional pugilist.

The programme also includes two reels laughing comedy.

THE CAPITOL.

—:o:—

"Moving pictures must move." This seems to be the theory on which Buster Keaton made "The Cameraman," his new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer laugh-producer now being shown at the Capitol. For move it does—with a rapid-fire rate that crowds one hilarious scene upon the other and one comical predicament on the next hilarious misadventure with a celerity that keeps the audience fairly gasping for enough breath for laughs to keep up with it. Which, after all, is the ideal object of a screen comedy. The story opens with a bang—that is, Buster gets banged of course. He's peacefully making tintypes when half of New York walks over him, and then he gets all mixed up with the tripods of the newsreel cameras welcoming a Lindbergh or similar distinguished and popular hero. This gives him the idea he wants to be a newsreel cameraman, so he buys an ancient and decrepit instrument and starts out to enshare news. He drops off a four story building into the bullets of a tong war fought with machine guns in Chinatown; he falls off a launch and fouls its propeller during a boat race; he saves the heroine and gets the greatest newsreel picture of the day by accident—and altogether is as busy as the proverbialone-armed paper hanger with the hives. Incidentally a very pretty love story runs through it with Marceline Day as the heroine. Harold Goodwin plays the "heavy" as "Stagg", the star cameraman and Buster's persecutor, and Sidney Bracy plays the newsreel editor with clever skill. Harry Gribbon is comical as the policeman who arrests Keaton in the big Chinatown scene.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

—:o:—

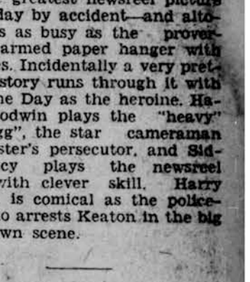
William Fox Films again score a decided triumph with the stellar team of George O'Brien and Edmund Lowe in their latest comedy feature. "Is Zat So?" which is being screened to-night and this week at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao). The story of "Is Zat So?" is high in human interest value, with many comic situations that will bring peals of laughter from the audience. The notable players in the cast include Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. As a gloom-chaser me know of nothing in recent months that can equal it. "Is Zat So?" is the double-barreled love story of a prizefighter and his manager in high society.

TRIBAL SCUFFLE IN WAZIRISTAN.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28.

News from North Waziristan states that hostile Waziris who had been kept in a state of siege have escaped. They succeeded in bringing a few Zadrans and Kharotis and escaped in two parties, one proceeding to Sarauza and the other to Zardan. They were hotly pursued by a party of Suleman Khels and in the scuffle that ensued, four Waziris were wounded and one killed.—A. P.



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"WORK HARD, WITH HEART INTO IT."

—:o:—

Mrs. Besant On Universal Brotherhood.

ADYAR, Dec. 27.

The 54th annual convention of the Theosophical Society now in session is being attended by 712 delegates from all over India and Overseas, including England, Holland, Denmark, Bulgaria Burma and Ceylon.

The following is a summary of a public lecture delivered by Dr Annie Besant at the Convention:—

The Society's duty is to work against any anti-brotherhood. People came in without fully realising universal brotherhood. If they did no one would be shut out. Many are keen to claim chiship with our Elder brothers, but not so keen to do so with our younger brethren. If you want o know and serve the Elder brothers, you must show brotherhood to all. The following phrase is often quoted. The heart of the brotherhood is the selfless service of the world.

A master has said that service in the little things of daily life count as much with the Hierarchy, as the great things. Therefore grasp every opportunity to serve in small things and service will become automatic. They are looking out for people in ordinary lives, who serve, and if you aspire to come into closer touch with them, seize every opportunity however small, and your chances to serve will increase. Try and see what a person wants and supply it; not what you want. The worldwide Scout movement is expressive of that brotherhood, and is a splendid training in service for young people. Think of helping the Master in their work without expecting any reward or recognition.

We have learnt to think that the Theosophical Society is dependent on propaganda, and not enough on living the life. The attitude of life is more important than books and lectures. That is the greatest propaganda. We should not associate the Society with any particular line of work unless it is in line with brotherhood, and in order to be of perfect service you must control your mental and emotional bodies. Brotherhood was to be a test with the art to apply. It is unwise to herald activities, abelling them with a theosophical name. We can theosophise other things often. But we are not leaving the Elder brothers much out of our thoughts? The thought of them keeps us fervent and steady, and is an incentive to persevering and useful work.

"WORK HARD, WITH HEART INTO IT."

Work hard, indifferent to results and put your heart into it all the same. See your work break to pieces and do not be troubled. Realise that things in the world do not go by chance, but by plan, and we must work for that plan without looking for fruit. There is a quotation from Light on the Path, which says: Kill out ambition, but work as though you had ambition. See with serenity your own ideas smashed up. The once of it goes on and your love and desire to serve go on into a better plan. When I had to give up the Hindu College I was a little sad, which proved to me, I had put my personality into it. As long as you want something for yourself in your work, that offering is not pure.

The Theosophical Society in the past destroyed materialistic philosophy. Sir William Crookes has stated that we must see in spirit the molder and shaper of matter. Perhaps that is why Krishnaji stresses so much being In love with life. Materialism as a philosophy no longer rules the hearts of men, and that is the great achievement of Theosophy in the past. "Divine wisdom mightily and sweetly ordereth all things". Be very steady in your assertion of a principle, but lenient in unessentials. Discriminate what is essential, and follow your own judgment as to method in your work. If you study your surroundings, and give your best capacities in work for others, you will soon discover what is theosophical. Educate your judgment, and you will develop that priceless quality of intuition, which is to be the leading characteristic of the new race.

DESIRE VS. INTUITION.

True intuition will always lead you right, but beware of the difference between desire and intuition. If unsure wait and watch yourself. Intuition persists while desires come and go. Test yourself and see of the passionate urge of the higher voice persists. Cling to ideals until you get higher ones. If we could be that we should be sure that the Theosophical Society would do its work in the world. The Theosophical Society has a great future before it, but we must recognise the Masters much more than we have done hitherto. Let us make Them the light of our daily life that is found wanting amongst us at the present time. In the presence of the Master no desires survive except the desire to serve him. I hope there will be a growing recognition of the part the Elder Brothers play, and of their existence. It will be of greatest value to us, especially if we believe in the survival of the life after death, and in the justice of the Inner Government of the world.

The future depends on those who live Theosophy. Let people turn to you for help and sympathy and advice. The whole Society will become as a benediction, and you will realise more and more the treasure of Divine Wisdom.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTING.

In connection with the Annual Theosophical Convention, an exhibition of Indian painting was held this year as usual. The Exhibition contains a small but very interesting collection of modern pictures. Twenty examples of the work of Mr. G. N. Tagore, one of the two heads of the two heads of the Bengal School form the major portion of the Exhibition. Some of the exhibits are so charged with meaning and beauty that they form a distinct species in world-art blending the method of the occident with the vision and delicacy of the Orient.

The Exhibition has been organised by Dr. James Cousins and will form part of the best examples of modern Indian painting for his second tour in Europe and America on which he starts in April.—A. P.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

DACOITY AT PRATAPGARH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA Dec. 28.

Poona public or people do not know what are the imports and exports of their town. Poona is not a small place; it is a progressive town, well-known all over India. It is the first town in India (except Bombay) which has got electric railway, etc., etc. By writing these a few words my object is to wake up the Municipality of Poona city to give publicity to such important points of public interest In the civilized world of Europe and America such information and statistics are always available for the information of the public. Such informations are very useful and beneficial for developing and improving the import, export and industry of a country. If the people of a country or town will come to know that such and such thing is prepared at such and such place and is useful, certainly the people will come to know the value of it and naturally attempts will be made for its development and progress. It is very essential for one to know the up and down of the local trade and I hope the authorities concerned will pay attention towards this point of great importance.

DAWN OF INDEPENDENCE.

The local Congress activities I should say are not going strong because, I think, its President is rather absorbed in his municipal fighting for some time past. Tomorrow the national standard will be unfurled near the Tilak statue in the compound of the city Reay Market at 8 o'clock in the morning and at 6-30 in the evening Professor Jaorekar, Messrs. Sathe, Kanitkar, etc., will deliver their speeches on the Dawn of Independence in a Congress public meeting which will be held in the Budhwar Gardens.

Very unfortunately, the Congress Committee of Poona never cares to show any of its activities in the Cantonment. There is a great need of such liveliness in this area of the town. Camp people are generally of the non-Brahman class and it is rather necessary to teach them the Congress creed. It is really very sad to write that there is no Congress Committee for the Cantonment of Poona!

JUST GRIEVANCE.

Undoubtedly Poona is flourishing, progressing and its limits are spreading and extending more and more every day. But it is very inconvenient for the city people to go to the Poona railway station for their desired object. If the trains from Bombay and Poona sides will halt at the Bhamorda station a great many facilities and comfort will come to the city people. Now they alight at the Poona railway station and they will have to pay a lot for their conveyances and waste much time in coming and going to the station. If they alight at Bhamorda and if the Railway authorities will start to book goods, etc., at this station, public would be gratified.

Poona public and the commercial bodies want that third and inter classes fast trains should run from Poona to Bombay and vice versa' at 7 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m., 8 p.m., and 12 o'clock midnight. This arrangement and timings will prove to be very useful for people as well as the Railway.

DACOITS ATTACK GODDESS.

News has just reached Poona announcing a daring dacoity committed at Partabgadh Fort situated near Mahableshwar on the 23rd instant at night. It is reported that the robbers numbering about thirty rushed into the temple of Goddess Ambabai and took away the jewellery and other ornaments on the person of the Goddess worth two lakhs of rupees. The people who were looking after the temple of the Goddess were beaten to a jelly while they were defending the temple. The priest of the temple also was beaten severely and robbed of his belongings worth five thousand rupees. On getting the report of the dacoity committed at the temple police reached there and investigation of the crime is going on It is reported that this gang of robbers came from the side of Mahad. No clue of the stolen property has been found as yet.

HISTORY OF THE TEMPLE.

Bhavani or Ambabai as she is familiarly called, is a local form of Durga, the consort of Shiva in her terrible aspect. Her great temple in the Deccan is at Tuljapur. She was the family goddess of the Bhosle class, says Professor Rawlinson in his "Life of Shivaji."

Shivaji built a large temple at Partabgadh in A.D. 1661, and dedicated it to the Goddess Bhavani (or Ambabai) with great solemnity and religious ceremonies. A new image of this Goddess was carved out of a black stone specially brought from Nepal by Shivaji's agent Sonamani, for which he was granted the hereditary right of protecting the temple. The old image of Ramvardayini Devi belonging to Chandra Rao More was returned to his descendants, who removed it to the village of Par and enshrined it there.

Shivaji and his descendants held the deities, Bhavani (or Ambabai) and Mahableshwar, in great veneration, and sent annually valuable offerings and presents to the temples at Partabgadh and Mahableshwar. Raja Shahu, on his return from the Moghal Court, paid a visit to these temples in 1712, and took considerable interest in their improvement. After the death of Raja Shahu in 1749, his ministers, the Peshwas, established themselves independently at Poona and his descendants were confined in the fortress at Satara as the shadows of a great house. The hills of Mahableshwar and Partabgadh were under the Suba of Jaoli. The part of Partabgadh was used by the Peshwas as a political prison, where they had kept Sakharam Bapu Bokil as a State prisoner in 1779.

On the downfall of the Peshwa's rule in 1818, the fort was taken by the British Government into their possession.

INTERESTING TRADITION.

The temple of Bhavani (or Ambabai) at Partabgadh is situated on the eastern side of the fort. There is a traditional story that Shivaji first dedicated a temple to Goddess Ramvardayani Devi of Chandra Rao More on the fort, and intended to build a new temple for his family Goddess Bhavani of Tuljapur at Raigadh and establish its image there. The Goddess, it is said, appeared in Shivaji's dream and told him that she would be pleased if her image was worshipped at Partabgadh. Shivaji obeyed the divine orders and dedicated to her a new temple at Partabgadh which was attacked by robbers on the 23rd instant. Shivaji and his mother always visited the temple and stayed at Partabgadh. The name of the priest who was appointed by Shivaji to worship the Goddess Bhavani was Vishwanath Bhat Hadap, whose descendants still perform that duty.

The temple is worth a visit on account of its historical associations. It possessed valuable old ornaments, lace clothes and silver utensils, which were worth inspection. There was a precious crystal Ban which Shivaji used to worship himself. For the expenses of the temple and its annual festivals 15 villages have been granted as Inam by Shivaji and his descendants, which yield an annual revenue of Rs. 2,000, writes Parasnis in his "Mahableshwar".

Sraddhanand Week.

—:o:—

This week was celebrated by the Bombay Arya Samaj, from 13-12-29 to 25-12-29. Eight public meetings at the local Arya Samaj Hall. Two at Matunga and the remaining at Byculla, Pali (Bandra), Kalbadevi, Chinchpokli, and Mandvi. The lecturers were Pt. Buddhadev (Lahore), Pt. Dharmabhikshu (Lucknow) Pt. Dwijendranathji Acharya (Bombay) Swami Kumaranand (Bengal), Pt. Vaidyanithiji, Dr. Suratker, Shri. Kolhatker, Shri. Oghalji, Pt. Vijayashanker, Shri. Hargovinddas, Snatak Satyavrat, Dr. Kalyandas and others. In connection with this. Mr. Oghalji, the Asst. Secretary, Arya Samaj, Bombay, delivered six lectures at Khamgaum (Berar) Lashkar (Poona), Sinnar and Nasik.

GOVERNOR IN BROACH.

—:o:—

Loan For Road Improvement.

SYMPATHETIC TREATMENT OF GOVT. ASSURED.

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his reply to the address of Broach District Local Board on Sunday, said:

As regards Village Panchayats, I am pleased to hear that the system has been successfully extended in your district, as I have heard from other parts of the Presidency that the Act is it stands has not been entirely satisfactory as regards the efficient working of these bodies. My Government have indeed realised that there are difficulties in its operation, and for this reason appointed a Committee to report on the subject. The recommendations have been received and carefully considered, and a Bill to amend the Act is being drafted, which I hope will be introduced in the Legislative Council at an early date.

I have listened with interest to the details of your financial position, and I would like to suggest to you that before making a request to Government for an increased grant you should review your position and, if necessary, exercise the powers conferred on you by the Local Boards Act for increasing your revenue, though I find in this connection that your revenue, from Local Fund Cess compares favourably with other Districts. We all know, of course, that the imposition of a number of tolls on short roads is a source of annoyance and a hindrance to the travelling public, and the policy of Government is gradually to abolish tolls as far as possible. You have no doubt given this matter your earnest consideration. I can assure you that your proposals both for a profession tax and for the imposition of toll bars on certain roads will be carefully considered when they are received by my Government.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

I must congratulate you on your decision to take over the control of Primary Education, and it is a sign of your desire to shoulder further responsibilities. I believe you know that the grants will be regulated by the rules, and that for expansion on a voluntary basis my Government will always assist, in so far as their finances will allow.

I am glad that you are taking so much interest in the necessity of improving communications in your District, as this is a matter which is becoming more important each year owing to the increase in motor traffic in all parts of the Presidency; but I would like to remind you that it would seem desirable to concentrate on completing the missing links in that portion of the Bombay-Ahmedabad Trunk Road, which passes through your district. I realise that the question of a bridge over the Narbada is involved in this connection, and that it may be possible to utilise the existing railway bridge as a road bridge. With this object in view my Government have been in correspondence with the Railway authorities, but no decision has yet been reached whether they will build a new bridge or strengthen the old one sufficiently to carry the extra traffic.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT AND LOAN QUESTION.

I am aware that the improvement of the roads in your district involves considerable expense, which it is not possible to meet from the ordinary annual revenues, and I notice that you propose to put forward again your request for a loan for this purpose. When this proposal reaches Government I can assure you that if it is based on sound financial principles, it will receive sympathetic treatment; though I have no doubt you are aware that it is necessary for your plans and estimates first to be approved by the engineer officers of Government. This, I may explain, is an added safeguard by which you will obtain the valuable advice of experts.

A HAPPY AUGURY.

To-day will, I hope, be a happy augury of Local Self-Government in the Broach District. It has been a great pleasure to me to come here to-day to lay the foundation stone of a building which will provide offices for your Board, and I trust that when this building is complete it will enable you to carry on the responsible duties imposed on you even more efficiently than you are able to do at present.

IMPROVED HEALTH OF BROACH.

—:o:—

Governor's Gratification.

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his reply to the address of the Broach City Municipality on Sunday, after referring to the drinking water problem of the City, said:—

I was gratified to hear of the improvement in the health of your City, and of your foresight in opening and maintaining dispensaries and in appointing a qualified Health Officer. Such amenities, together with the provision of electric light, exemplifies your desire to improve your City in accordance with modern ideas, and make it more attractive for the commercial trade which is likely to accrue in the future. I trust the differences which have existed in connection with the working of the Electric Supply Company will be removed in the near future, and that the use of electricity both for power and lighting will be extensively availed of.

SANATANISTS WELCOME VICEREGAL STATEMENT.

—:o:—

Nair Committee's Report Repudiated.

The following statement is issued by the Sanatanist Leaders' Conference held at Trichinopoly, on 25th December 1929, under the Presidency of Mr. Kowtha Suryanarayanrow, Madras:—

"The Sanatanists repudiate the Nair Committee Report as it does not contain adequate safe-guards for the protection of religious and minority interests. They view with alarm the Government's present policy of particularly placating Swarajist Politicians who have come to claim undue importance and dominance by organised vociferation. But the people are not prepared to stand by them any longer as these politicians are ready to sacrifice religion for the sake of politics. The Government would be making a serious mistake if they think that they have done their duty by conciliating the politicians who threaten political trouble. They have the higher duty to secure to India's millions the inviolable right to follow their religion and live their own social and cultural lives.

The Sanatanists welcome the statement of His Excellency the Viceroy that the new Constitution will be based upon the largest measure of agreement of all the parties and interests that may be represented at the Round Table Conference. Such unanimity cannot be reached unless and until religious neutrality and cultural autonomy are guaranteed as fundamental and inalienable rights under the Constitution to all communities, and sufficient protection and representation is given to all minorities. The Sanatanists should, therefore bestir themselves and enforce, their viewpoint in time before the public and the authorities."

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—:o:—

Tea is one of India's most profitable commodities. In 1923 some 108 Tea Companies declared dividends on an average of 40.5 per cent on their paid up capital. In 1924 the average rate of dividend declared by 110 companies was 46 per cent. Out of these 14 companies managed by Bengalees declared an average dividend of 17 per cent in 1923. Some of these companies again paid dividends up to 300 per cent.

It is, therefore, always a matter of joy when a tea concern is launched under the direction and management of honest and efficient boards composed of Indians. The Patiya Tea Co., Ltd., of which a short prospectus appears elsewhere, have acquired a splendid tea growing property. The garden is fully equipped and tea crops is already selling in the market.

The Managing Agents, Messrs. Kar and Co. stand for honesty and efficiency. So we have every reason to believe that money investment in such a concern is sure to be profitable.

"RESOLUTE GOVERNMENT" LOOMS ON INDIAN HORIZON?

—:o:—

British Press Gets Panicky.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Commenting on the Indian crisis, the "Observer" declares:—"Every moderate force and sane brain in native politics will be needed from to-day if the progress of Reforms is not to be checked altogether until the spirit of anarchy is brought to reason."

The "Sunday Times", referring to the Congress Executive's resolution adopted by 117 votes to 69, condemning the bomb outrage remarks:—"This body that considers itself fit to govern India in the name of civilisation is not even agreed upon the detestability of political assassination."

The "Reynolds News" says that it is nowise improbable that the events of the coming weeks may be such as to give handle to those whose one idea of dealing with India is what is euphemistically called "resolute Government" which ultimately means ruling India by sword alone.

"The Eve of 1930 in India is wonderfully like the atmosphere of the 1917 Ireland", opines Mr. J. L. Garvin in article in the "Observer". He declares that the Sinn Fein has increasingly become a model for Hindu extremists. The "playing of the wearing of the green' at Lahore is no freak, but has been deliberately adopted as the anthem of the Congress, and implies an attempt to imitate the Irish model right through, and further if possible."—Reuter.

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GOVERNOR AS CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCH.

Nair Report On The Administration Of Provinces.

SIND AS SEPARATE PROVINCE.

Coming to the chapter of tentative proposals and recommendations the Nair Report first of all discusses the proposals of the constitution of Sind as a separate province and separation of Burma from India. As regards Sind the Committee thinks that the desire for constituting Sind as a separate province from Bombay expressed by the Mohammedan population which number about 2,406,023 and the reasons put forward by them are principally of a sentimental character, but nonetheless potent. The committee has admitted the arguments that geographically, ethnologically and linguistically Sind is a separate unit distinct from the Presidency proper. The report also discussed the opposite views expressed by the official group that Sind is too small for a province and for bearing the burden of the expenditures of a separate province as well as the question of Sukkur Barrage for which the Government of India have to spent a large capital and that the Central Government cannot hand over the barrage and its connected irrigation to he hands of a provincial Government without some control over it. Finally the majority of the Committee have expressed the opinion that if Sind is prepared to bear the burden of expenditures as well as the financial disadvantages it should be constituted into a separate province.

NO SEPARATION OF BURMA.

The majority members of the Committee have however disfavoured the proposal for separation of Burma from India. They think that the plea of the oppositionists that India has expended large sum of money in the conquest and subsequent developments in Burma and that if Burma is separated India can justly claim repayment of large sums of money is quite tenable. Moreover, Burma being maintained by the India Government during the periods of her deficit owes sufficient money to India. Another important question discussed in this connection is the defence of Burma particularly from foreign invasion from the North-East and for that purpose India has to maintain an army in Burma. Considering all these facts the majority members of the Committee have disfavoured the proposals.

The Report then discusses at length on the question of constitution of provincial governments.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVTS.

Completely disfavouring the present system of Government the Committee have recommended an unitary form of Government in all the provinces. The Report of the Committee states that with the exception of U. P. Government and Bombay Provincial Simon Committee and a few individuals, the general consensus of opinion in the matter has been for abolition of the dyarchical system. The U. P. Government claimed retention of dyarchy in a modified form by giving more departments to the transfer side and the Bombay Provincial Committee claimed the retention of the department of Law and Order as reserved for a period of five years after which it should be transferred to responsible Ministers. In conclusion the Report states: "In view of this consensus of opinion among those who have had first-hand experience of dyarchy the majority of us have no hesitation in recommending that the executive Government of the nine major provinces and in the province of Sind if separated from Bombay should consist of a Governor appointed by the Crown and Ministers responsible to the Legislatures. We consider that the distinction between transferred and reserved subjects should be abolished and that all subjects save those specially classified as "Central" should be provincial." The Committee, however have made one single exception in the case of Bengal in which province they have recommended that the deparment of Law and Order should be in charge of the Governor who would run it through a member to be appointed by him and that member would have no responsibility to the Legislature. Communal ill-feelings and jealousy have been cited for justification of this exception.

RESPONSIBILITY OF MINISTERS.

With regard to the formation, strength and working of the provincial Governments the Report states, on consideration of local conditions and the recommendations of the various Provincial Governments and Committees the Committee have recommended that the Cabinet should consist of eight members in Madras, six in U. P., Five in Bombay, Bengal, Punjab and Burma, four in Berar and Orissa and Assam and three in C. P. The Committee have recommended joint responsibility in the Cabinet. The Committee think: "It is an essential feature of our scheme that there should be joint responsibility in the Cabinet. We, therefore, recommend that in appointing the Ministers the Governor should follow the English constitutional procedure of selecting the Chief Minister and appointing the other Ministers on his recommendation. It was suggested in the course of our deliberations that the Governor should appoint the Ministers in consultation with the chief Minister. This, however, would be incompatible with joint responsibility, since it is essential for the latter that the Chief Minister should be in a position to select his colleagues in whom he has confidence and not to be compelled to accept men chosen by the Governor."

The majority of the members have disfavoured the suggestion made by two members of the Committee for making some statutory provisions for the inclusion of one Muslim Minister in the Cabinet in provinces where the Muslims are in a minority. The plea for this suggestion is that Muslims should have a share of the Executive Government and that a Muslim Minister was necessary in every Cabinet for dealing with the Muhammedan religious endowments, appointment of Kazis and cognate subjects. The majority members, however, have argued that in the natural course the Chief Minister would in the case of every Cabinet, not ignore the Parliamentary support he can command by having a Muslim colleague and as such there is in normal course every possibility of Muslims enjoying a share in the responsibility of the Executive. On the other hand such a statutory provision would go against the very principle of joint responsibility as the Chief Minister might be saddled with the compulsion of getting a Muslim colleague irrespective of his capacity and Parliamentary support.

WORKING OF THE CABINET.

In regard to the working of the Cabinet the Committee have recommended that the Ministers should be appointed by the Governor from amongst the elected members of the Legislature or outsiders who would be required to be duly elected to the Legislature within six months from the time of his appointment. The Committee have disagreed with the suggestion that the Ministers should be elected by the Legislature. The members have further recommended that the Chief Ministers should preside over the meetings of the Cabinet and that in his absence the Vice-President to be selected and appointed by him from amongst the Ministers should preside over such meetings and that the Vice-President thus presiding should have all the powers of the Chief Minister for the time being. It should within the discretion of the Chief Minister to appoint an official as the Secretary of the Cabinet and the Secretary should work under the orders of the Chief Minister or in his absence under those of the Vice-President. Rules for working the Cabinets would be prepared by the Cabinet and submitted to the Governor for his approval and should become operative to the extent of such approval

STATUS OF GOVERNOR.

Discussing the position of the Governor the Committee have recommended that thet Governor as the direct representative of the King-Emperor should be the constitutional ruler of the Province. In appointing or in dismissing the Cabinet he would have the ordinary constitutional powers as are in practice in England. He should have no extraordinary power to dismiss any particular Minister. The Committee, however, want to arm the Governor with some emergency powers particularly for preservation of peace and tranquility and for the maintenance of Law and Order. The Committee have further expressed that as the direct representative of the King, the Governor should not be a member of the Cabinet in which case he would be open to criticism by the Legislative Council which is un undesirable position. Generally for working the Executive of the Provincial Government the Governor would have to abide by the decision of the majority of the Cabinet. But he would have certain emergency powers to override the decision of the Cabinet to be used in extraordinary and emergent situations. The Committee, however want to restrict and confine such emergency powers of the Governor to some prescribed limits. They say: "For the purpose of maintaining peace and tranquility in a province we consider that it should be open to the Governor to take any step and if necessary, to issue orders in the name of the Government order. Where the Governor considers that an order issued by a Minister should be overruled for the purpose of maintaining peace and tranquility he should have the power to do so. Similarly where no order has been issued by the Minister the Governor should have the power to issue any order necessary in his opinion of province to preserve peace and for the maintenance of peace and tranquility. In this connection we consider that it should be open to the Governor to direct or prohibit the transfer of any District Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police to and from any district. Apar from matters connected with the maintenance of peace and tranquility we consider that the Governor should not be given the power to override the decision of the majority of the Cabinet. If, however, he differs from the decision of the Cabinet on any question affecting (a) the religion or the religious rites of any class of British subjects in British India; (b) any "Central" subject; or (c) the interests of another province he should have the power to refer the question to the Governor-General whose decision shall be final."

CENSURE ON MINISTERS.

The desirability of guarding against the risk of too frequent change of Ministries receives the social attention of the Committee who think that until regular parties develop in the Legislatures and the responsible Government is more widely understood this risk must be faced and as a safeguard against it they have suggested that adequate notice should be given before any motion of want of confidence in the Ministers is introduced in the Legislature. This will ensure that all members of the Council will have reasonable opportunity to attend. The Committee further consider that no motion of want of confidence should entail the resignation of the Ministry unless two-thirds of the members present vote in favour of it. Some of the members of the Committee suggested that an absolute majority should be required for carrying a motion of want of confidence. But the majority members feel that such a provision would render the removal of an unpopular ministry too difficult. So they have recommended as stated above.

Following the almost unanimous recommendations of the Provincial Governments and Committee the Committee have recommended that the salaries of the Ministers and the President of the provincial legislatures should be fixed by an Act of the local legislature. The Committee have suggested some alterations in the procedure of expressing no-confidence in the Ministers. Instead of the previling practice of expression of such no-confidence by refusal of or cut in the demand for salaries of the Ministers the Committee have suggested that such no-confidence may be expressed by passing cuts in the demands introduced by the particular Minister or Ministers for adminstration of their department and that such reductions should be passed by the deliberate will of the legislature expressed by a formal enactment and not by a casual vote.

BENGAL AND LAW AND ORDER.

Trying to justify the recommendation for retention of the department of Law and Order in Bengal in the hands of the Governor the Committee have expressed that they are impressed with the danger pointed out by a section of the Government of the province that in case Law and Order was transferred to the Ministers there would an atmosphere of distrust and suspicion which would be against the progress of the province. But they do not approve the suggestion of the Bengal Government that any proposal connected with the department of Law and Order should be approved by the Government as a whole. Nor do they agree with the proposal of the Bengal Provincial Simon Committee that this department should be placed in charge of a Minister who would be associated with a Board composed on communal lines. The Committee have recommended that the port-folio should be placed in charge of a member—not necessarily an official—appointed by the Governor. He will on appointment become an ex-officio member of the Council, but will not be responsible to it.—Free Press.

(To be Continued.)

SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES AVERTED.

—:o:—

Small Outbreaks Likely In Next Week.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Bulawayo.—One native was killed, two were seriously injured and may slightly injured in an inter-tribal fighting between Matables and Mashonas. No disposition was shown to interfere with the Whites. The police promptly got control over the situation, thus averting very serious consequences.

A company of the Second Battalion of the Defence Force has been mobilised, and will march fully armed through the locations. The police anticipate that small out-breaks and fighting are likely to occur in the next week or two. —Reuter.

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TEACHERS FEDERATION.

—:o:—

Survey Of Growth Of Education In Decade.

MADRAS, Dec. 27.

Presiding over the fifth session of the All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations to-day, Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer said that the completion of the survey of the growth of education in India during the ten years ending 1927 by the Auxiliary Committee appointed by the Statutory Commission was an event of outstanding importance this year. The report of the Hartog Committee hampered though they were by the restricted character of the terms of reference, was a most able and luminous document pervaded by a spirit of fairness and sympathy with the efforts which the nation was making for the advancement of education. "I see no reason" he said, "for quarelling with any of the findings of the Committee.

Some of our countrymen have expressed the apprehension that the findings in so far as they disclose effects, may be utilised by the opponents of Indian constitutional reforms. This fear has, no doubt, been justified by the comments on the report which have been published in several newspapers in England. I can only attribute these comments to perversity and interested motives. No reasonable person acquainted with the history of education generally or the history of Indian administration would feel justified in drawing from the report any conclusion hostile to our political aspirations." The President, before concluding, exhorted the Federation to set before itself the same ideals and programmes as the American Council of Education which had been doing excellent work.

PAPERS READ.

Several papers on educational topics were read in the afternoon session. Delegates from all parts of India including many women teachers were present.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru arrived in Madras last night to attend the National Liberal Federation. Sir Phiroze Sethna, the President-elect, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Mr. Chintamani, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and others will arrive to-morrow.

The Council of Federation will meet to-morrow afternoon. About 150 delegates are expected from various parts of India.

It is understood that Mrs. Besant's Home Rule League will be sending about 40 delegates.—A. P.

—:o:—

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

—:o:—

DELHI, Dec. 27.

Legislative Department: Mr. H. L. Stevenson resigns the membership of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. E. F. Baum is nominated as member of notified plural member constituency of Dacca Division divided into two single member Muhammadan constituencies under name of Dacca cum Mymensingh and Bakatganj cum Faridpur.

Finance Department: Mr. A. Macleod, I.C.S., is appointed Financial Adviser, Military Finance, vice Mr. A. F. L. Brayne granted one year's leave.

Board of Central Revenue: Mr. T. A. Stewart I.C.S., is appointed in selection appointment of Collector of Customs vice Mr. G. S. Hardy appointed Cotton Tariff Officer.

Commerce Department: Captain Turbett officiates as Principal Officer Mercantile Marine, Calcutta District.

Education Department: Major J. A. Sinton, I.M.S., Director of Malaria Survey, is granted two months' leave.

Industries Department: Dr. M. L. Fermor officiates as Director, Geological Survey, vice Sir Edwin Pascoe, granted two years' leave preparatory to retirement.—A. P.

NAVAL DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Spain's Claim For Representation.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Madrid—It is generally believed that General Primo de Rivera is negotiating for a seat at the forthcoming Naval Disarmament Conference. It is understood that he considers that Spain, owing to her history, Geographical position and national importance, is entitled to be represented at the Conference, particularly in view of the fact that she has an ambitious naval construction programme, and aims at increasing her merchant fleet.—Reuter.

THANA DEPUTATION TO MINISTER OF FORESTS.

—:o:—

Question Of Malki Teak Discussed.

A deputation of 32 representatives from the various talukas of the Thana District led by Mr. S. G. Warty, including Messrs. C. R. Shroff, M.L.C. Shankarrao Zunzarrao M.L.C. N. D. Devadhekar, K. T. Karulkar, Manchershaw Karbhari, Dinshaw Shapurjee, N. P. Ponda, Purshottam Lalji, Govardhan Girdhar, Manikdal Jamnadas and Shaikh Dagdu, interviewed the Minister of Forests at the Secretariat to represent to him their grievances in connection with the ownership and cutting of teak trees on Malki Lands. The Deputation met with a kind reception by the Minister. There were also present Mr. G. K. Joshi Secretary Forest Department, Mr. Newman Chief Conservator of Forest, Mr. Starte the Conservator and the D. F. O. of Thana.

QUESTION COMES TO A HEAD.

Mr. Warty, the leader of the Deputation, intoduced the discussion by stating that the question had now come to a head. The majority report of the Forest Grievances Inquiry Committee had strongly recommended in 1926 that the right to Malki teak should be conceded to landowners in the Thana District. This was for a second time that an independent Body recommended the concession, the Forest Commission of 1885 having recommended it on the first occasion. The public expected that as a result of the recommendation of the Committee in 1926, justice would be finally done to Thana, but unfortunately, the G. R. of July 1927 on the Committee's report only confirmed the existing orders.

Since then the Bombay Presidency Association submitted its lengthy memorial to Government on the forest grievances of this Presidency, and therein particularly asked for the concession of the right of land-owners to teak on Malki lands in Thana District. Following this, some correspondence passed between Government and the Association, but no result has come out as yet. Meanwhile the question has to some extent come to a head. The Forest Department has decided to fell teak trees on the Malki lands in Thana, even though they are yet young, and has commenced operations. An immediate decision by Government is, therefore, absolutely necessary.

AN OPPORTUNE MOMENT.

The present moment was in Mr. Warty's opinion a suitable time for the decision of the question. There was, he said, a considerate and sympathetic Minister like the Hon. Mr. Jadhav in charge of the Department. Secondly, the Finance Member who has to look after the Treasury is expected to be sympathetic to the demands. He knew the position very intimately as he was a resident of the District and should be able to inform Government of the righteousness of the claim. Thirdly, there was just at present a congenial atmosphere in the whole of the country for the solution of the long standing grievances of the people. Thana's is undoubtedly a long standing grievance, and Government is earnestly requested to remove it.

Mr. Warty next pointed out that Rule 62, of the Land Revenue Code, when it was first passed, had conceded the full right of ownership of the aftergrowth of teak trees to owners of land, but by the framing of a special rule No. 63, only about two years later, Thana, Ratnagiri, Kolaba and some other areas were deprived of the benefits of the rule 62. Slowly, however, Government seemed to have realised the injustice done; and by orders passed from time to time Ratnagiri, Kolaba, etc. were considered the right, and justice now remains to be done practically to Thana alone.

MINISTER PLEADS HELPLESSNESS.

The question was then discussed at length and the Minister in summing up agreed with his Secretary Mr. Joshi that so far as the demand for ownership of the teak trees on Malki lands was concerned the Forest Minister was powerless in the matter and that the Deputation should better approach the Revenue Member.

Messrs. Manoharshah and Devdhekar on behalf of the Deputation then put forward their other demand, viz., the felling of teak trees on Malki lands at present in progress by the Forest Department should be immediately stopped, as the trees were yet young (of from ten to 30 years growth) and the premature cutting was detrimental both to the Government revenue and private owners. After some keen discussion on this question, the Minister stated that it was a new question raised on which he was not able to give an off-hand reply. He asked the Deputationists to submit a fresh representation on the particular question which would meet with his best consideration.

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MADRAS STRATEGEM TO FIGHT THE CONGRESS.

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 1.)

he then delivered his welcome address.

TRIBUTE TO SIR PHIROZE.

The Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna was then formally proposed by Sir Sivaswami Iyer. In proposing him to the Chair, Sir Sivaswami Iyer called Sir Phiroze the most honoured citizen of Bombay. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru characterised him as a hard and level-headed businessman, just the man who was required for the occasion when the country had hard and intricate busines problems to solve. He said the Liberal Federation might not be showy but if they could give a clear and definite message all over and across the country and dispel the confusion created during the last few days, they would have deserved to live and done great and lasting service to the country.

SERVICE TO THE POOR.

Dr. Besant said that in electing him they were doing a real service to the poor of India. Referring incidently to the controversy of the day, she said Dominion Status meant Complete Independence within Indian territory. It was hypocrisy to proclaim Independence and not to make it real.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Moropant Joshi, and Mr. J. N. Basu further spoke on the happiness of the choice. Sir Phiroze Setna was then garlanded amidst continued acclamation and then delivered his address.—Free Press.

PARTY TO FIGHT CONGRESS.

—:o:—

Yakub Hasan's Appeal.

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

There is an atmosphere of optimism prevailing in Madras consequent on the holding of the session of the National Liberal Federation in which to form a strong and united combination of all parties in India, with the exception of the Congress, having for their goal Dominion Status. It is felt that it is up to such a combination to show that they could not only attend the Round Table Conference, but also put up a tough fight as the Congress itself can do and achieve Dominion Status.

Maulana Yakub Hasan was allowed to make an appeal at the close of to-day's session of the Liberal Federation. In the course of the appeal he made a fervent appeal that India should take this flow-tide of her fortune at its crest and ride it on to success. The alternatives were clear before the country—Independence or Dominion Status. The Congress with all its resources will make efforts to rouse the country, but he felt sure that people who believe in Dominion Status can effectively combine and form an All-India-All-Parties' organisation which would be as great, if not greater, as the Congress itself. He pointed out the incidents of the last year's All-Parties' Convention at Calcutta and it has had much influence over the Congress, but the Congress had put itself out of court now and he appealed for bringing about a convention that will fight not only the independence movement, but also work for Dominion Status. He was clear in his mind that if the whole host of leaders like Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Ramasami Mudaliar, Sir Mohamed Shafi and others could combine, they could put up before the Round Table Conference as tough a fight as the Congress itself and show that India cannot be trifled with.

SPONSORS OF IDEA OPTIMISTIC

Moulana Yakub Hasan's appeal, it is believed, will have the effect of cementing the various non-Congress organisations in the country. The main work of this year's Federation, it is expected, is to bring into being an All-India organisation that would wield as much power as the Congress. So far as the Free Press correspondent could gather, the leaders of the various parties are optimistic about the success of the formation of such a party. In this conection the "Justice" in its yesterday's editorial made an appeal on very similar lines: "Men of character, and men of conviction who will not hesitate to condemn their own countrymen when they are in the wrong and who will not feel nervous merely because the brand of unpatriotism may be wrongly put on their foreheads,—these are the men required to-day. Will they be forthcoming in sufficient numbers all over the country to ask for a party on an All-India basis which will be definitely anti-Congress and which will not hesitate to place before the Indian public the mischief that is being worked by leaders like Mr. Gandhi"?—Free Press.

LIBERALS HOLD INFORMAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Move To Issue Draft Appeal For Uniting All Parties.

MADRAS, Dec. 28.

With the arrival of almost all the prominent Liberal leaders today in connection with the Twelfth Session of the National Liberal Federation, informal consultations have commenced among the leaders both on the tred of happenings at the Congress and the attitude to be taken by the Liberal Federation.

There was an informal conference this afternoon at the residence of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer at which there was mutual exchange of views.

The Conference then turned itself into the Executive of the National Liberal Federation and met at the Gokhale Hall at which draft resolutions for to-morrow's session were prepared. The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastry, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Sir Chitnavis, Sir Morpant Joshi, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, Mr. T. R. Venkatrama Sastri, Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan and others were present at the Conference. Both the Conferences were not open to Press.

TREND OF DISCUSSION.

The Free Press, however understands the discussion in the Conference centred round the draft resolutions of the Congress. The boycott of the Round Table Conference and the changing of the Congress creed into Independence were viewed with disfavour. The view that is taken in Liberal circles is that consequent on the change in the Congress creed into Independence, the basis of the Delhi manifesto has been shaken and the Delhi manifesto having gone by the board, it is open to the Liberals to consider the Viceroy's announcement free of all commitments. The Federation will therefore welcome the Viceregal announcement and endeavour to make the proposed Round Table Conference a thorough success by strongly pressing India's case for Dominion Status in the Round Table Conference.

A DRAFT APPEAL.

It is further understood that with a view to unite all the parties in the country which accept Dominion Status, a draft appeal is being prepared and the task of drafting such an appeal has been entrusted to Dr. Sapru, the originator of the idea of forming a united party for Dominion Status. The appeal will be considered by the Federation and will be issued in its name to several parties inviting them for formation of an organisation like the last All-Parties Convention, only this time with the Congress left out.

JUSTICE PARTY VIEW.

While the Liberals are preparing to make the Round Table Conference a success, a similar view is held in circles connected with the Justice Party. But there is also an opinion in that party which is of the view that the Congress now boycotting the Round Table Conference, the Conference idea should be scrapped as without the Congress it would not be a Round Table Conference and the country can proceed direct to the stage of Joint Parliamentary Committee.

This year's session of the Federation will be largely attended and is expected to be a record gathering for the Federation.—Free Press.

"ADVANCE": CALCUTTA'S NEW DAILY.

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Deshbandhu's Cult Its Greatest Asset.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

The "Advance" which makes its first appearance this morning is the recipient of messages of goodwill from Mahatmaji, Pandits Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Dr. Ansari, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar and others.

Mahatmaji says, it will justify itself if it publishes truth, and nothing but truth.

Pandit Motilal Nehru hopes the "Advance" will lead the readers to the cherished goal at this critical juncture when there is no going back.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru hopes it will fight for freedom and fight clean and straight.

AIMS AND OBJECTS OF DAILY.

"During the last few years, a great change has come over the country. We are now covering the track of centuries in a year. The Home Rule, Swaraj, Dominion Status all have been swept out of our vision. The indispensable male is being challenged by his natural counterpart. Boys and girls, even children are flinging their school books and playthings in the teeth of age and wisdom. Naughty people these, and ideals naughtier still. We will lend a helping hand to these people and foster and regulate the growth of these ideals because we believe they are harbingers of a better season and pioneers of a new movement". Conveying this message of hope appears the "Advance" a new English daily with Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta as Editor.

The paper continues: "Its greatest asset is the country's undiminished faith in Deshabandhu and his message of resistance to oppression and the banner of all-round freedom he held aloft till the last moment of his life. The "Advance" will honestly endeavour to recall Desabandhu's methods and ideals, preach his message over again and help in the rebirth of the eternal faith that was in him in the glorious future of his people".—Free Press.

Shivaji Maratha High School, Amraoti.

—:o:—

(From a correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Dec. 26.

The School, celebrated its First Social Gathering of the past and present students and Prize Distribution Ceremony on the 23rd. instant, when Mr. Namdeorao Patil, M.L.C., Akola, presided. A long programme of sports and games, dialogues in English, Sanskrit and Marathi, Recitations and elocution competitions being already gone through on 21st and 22nd.

The proceedings opened with a welcome song which was followed by the reading of the School report by the Headmaster Mr. H. A. Yevale, M.A., B.T. In the report he sketched the development of the Institution; it was clear from it that attempts are being made to put the institution on a firm basis both by securing trained teachers on the staff by deputing teachers to the Spence Training College, Jubbulpore. In June next the school will have 5 trained teachers on its staff; and in a few years the whole of the staff will consist of trained teachers only. The result of the several Public Examinations showed that the school was progressing satisfactorily. The report further pointed out how the students were taking part in a several side-activities such as, (1) Co-operative stores. (2) Debating Union (3) Reading room, (4) Sports and Akhada, (5) The School Magazine.

It appeared from the Headmaster's Report that the crying need of the Institution is a permanent, suitable building, in the absence of which it is being held in temporary huts. The management, in spite of the last five successive bad crops, has vigorously set about collecting funds for the purpose and hopes to be able to remove this long-felt desideratum very shortly.

After the Report was read, prizes were given away to boys who had secured the top ranks in studies and to the winners in the several items of games and sports and to those who had distinguished themselves in dialogues, recitations and elocution competitions.

The President referred to the educational policy of the British Government in general and pointed out in particular the responsibility that has on them to educate the masses. He further stressed the point that the avowed policy of the Government, declared at the inception of English Education in this country, was to impart to the people of each province that kind of education which was required for the peculiar condition, needs and genius of the people of that province.

"A PARTY OF PROGRESSIVES".

—:o:—

(Continued from page 12.)

sible for the majority to have its way. I do not wish to embitter controversy but no democracy is possible unless accompanied by the belief that it is and must be majority rule. No doubt safeguards and expedients for protecting minorities in certain specific matters of vital importance for the existence of the minorities may be necessary and recent discussions have focused attention on the claims of groups like the orthodox section of the Hindu and Muhammadans to something like self-determination. All this is, however, very different from making the majority powerless. The statement made by the great Lincoln on a historic occasion holds good for all time with regard to the relations of "majority" and "minority" communities within a State: "Physically speaking we cannot separate, we cannot remove our respective sections from each other nor build an impossible wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other; but the different parts of our country cannot do this. A majority held in restraint by constitutional check and limitation and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions is the only true sovereign of a people. Whoever rejects it does, of necessity, fly to anarchy and despotism". This declaration furnishes the reason and the justification for so ordering our political life as to afford means for the majorities and the minorities to come together in joint political endeavour while at the same time taking steps to prevent futile rebellion on the one side or tyranny on the other.

DOMINION STATUS IN ACTION.

Dominion Status in action may have been partially in operation from 1919 as Mr. Benn has observed but so long as it is in posse, the efficacy of the status in practice is a doubtful or varying quantity dependent on the degree of goodwill present in Whitehall and Delhi. An Indian delegation to the League may have a free hand but at the same time may not. Sastri may be an ambassador of India to-day and may be exposed to bad treatment by a Minister of the Crown to-morrow. Hence arises the necessity for logical developments and clear cut definitions. Conventions can be built up only when all concerened are willing and anxious to build them up. True it is, as highplaced critics have assured us, the expression "Dominion Status" has no uniform meaning and each dominion is evolving diffesently from its sister dominion. What, however, our party stands for is the vindication of India's right to grow into the larger life of the future in her own way and according to her own traditions and genius and to have the opportunity to arrange her own political furniture in her own house of which she feels that she is mistress, combining whole-heartedly with the sister dominions for common and beneficient purposes in a spirit of mutual equality and not of indiscrimination or of patronage, and in allegiance and loyalty to a flexible but fully accepted central constitution of which the symbol and spear-point is the constitutional sovereign. Our party in the interests of India and of England and of the Commonwealth asks for the conferment of Dominion Status confident in the belief that only thus will India find herself and England and India realise their highest destiny.

TRIBUTE TO BENN AND BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Continuing, the Chairman said: "Our party is not among the pessimists and the prospects at the present moment are promising. In Lord Irwin the cause of Indian freedom has a high-souled and strenuous friend—one who has not hesitated, in the furtherance of his ideals, to take one of the greatest of political risks, the risk of antagonising political comrades. Amongst the members of the British Cabinet and in the Labour Party we have some true friends of India, and in the Secretary of State, our interests have a fine and alert champion who has charged himself with the task of giving effect to an active and responsive policy. The achievements of the present British Government in the spheres of foreign affairs and of disarmament have been directed by a policy of all-round friendliness and peacemaking; and the acceptance in the Commons of Mr. Morley's resolution deprecating the exploitation of the backward populations of the world is a proof of their earnestness in dealing with Imperial problems. What is needed now is the realisation on all hands that time is of the essence in such great political transactions. The world-spirit is with us in our endeavours and one cannot but feel confident that in spite of uninstructed criticism and unwise opposition, our cause is bound to triumph. Has it not been wisely observed that great political, economic and social forces flow with a tidal sweep over communities that are only half-conscious of that which is befalling them and that wise statesmen are those who foresee what time is thus bringing and endeavour to shape institutions and to mould men's thought and purpose in accordance with the change that is silently surrounding them?

Paris.—The Chamber has voted large sums for naval and land defences including further instalment of 1924 a naval building programme which provides for construction in 1930 of the total tonnage of forty-eight thousand including one ten-thousand ton cruiser, six destroyers, six first-class submarines and one submarine minelayer. The Chamber has also authorised credits of 3,300 million francs for organisation of frontier defences to be completed in 1933.—Reuter.

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BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1929.

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DOMINION STATUS: THE IRREDUCIBLE MINIMUM.

Indian Liberals And Proposed Round Table Conference.

SIR PHEROZE SETHNA'S ADDRESS.

First Condition Of Success Is To Set Our Own House In Order.

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

The twelfth session of the National Liberal Federation commenced to-day at the Gokhale Hall under the presidency of Sir Phiroze Sethna. About 200 delegates from all parts of India were present including Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, Sir M. V. Joshi,, Messrs. Chintamani, Chitnavis, J. N. Basu and Dr. Besant. Distinguished visitors included Sir Sankaran Nair Sir A. P. Patro, Hon. V. Ramdas Pantulu, and Messrs. Ramaswami Mudaliar and Yakub Hasan.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates whereafter Sir Phiroze Sethna was proposed to the Chair by Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer and seconded by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Dr. Besant, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir M. V. Joshi and Mr. J. N. Basu.

The President delivered his address and the Conference adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

The 12th Session of National Liberal Federation of India was held at Madras on Sunday. Below are given extracts from the Presidential Address of The Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna.

Ladies and Gentlemen, of those great questions which are naturally and rightly entitled to the first place in our thoughts at the present moment, the greatest, the most important and the most urgent question that faces us to-day—the question that transcends every other in interest, in importance, and in its bearing on the future of the relations between India and Great Britain is, what is to be the future constitution of India? It is a problem which calls for a satisfactory solution. Unless such a solution is reached, there can be no peace and no ordered progress in this country, and the relation between it and Great Britain must remain in the present unhappy and unsatisfactory condition. India's desire for a good, suitable, acceptable constitution which will make her a separate, self-governing national entity and give her the fullest scope for the attainment and enjoyment of Dominion freedom and status is entirely in harmony with this universal human urge, and those who do not, or cannot realise this 'universalism' of India's political movement, are illqualified either to understand its significance, or make any worthy contribution to the solution of her constitutional problem.

After a rather exhaustive review of the past events leading up to the present position, Sir Pheroze Sethna proceeded:—

OUR RESPONSIBILITIES.

Government's proposal to convene a Round Table Conference is a very important development in the political situation of this country, and it casts upon us an immense responsibility which I have every hope we shall discharge with success. I feel not the slightest doubt that if we rise to the occasion, keenly realise our duty, and ever placing before us the highest interests of our great Motherland, press our views and demands before the British Government in the true spirit of unity and with the sole desire of reaching the best and fairest solution of our constitutional problem, we shall have made such a tremendous advance in the successful issue of the great struggle for Swaraj which we have been carrying on for the last fifty years and more. The first condition of our success is to set our own house in order. If we are not united on the main issues touching the constitutional problem, and speak with many discordant voices, the impression we shall produce will be so unfavourable that in that case the British must perforce be the final arbiters of our destiny and they will be fully justified in deciding it in the manner which they deem best. On the other hand, if we settle our differences, and reach an agreement on all those questions which have divided us at present, it will be impossible for the British Government to flout the national will of India and we shall have practically settled our constitution according to our own views and wishes. Let us suppose that we settle our internal differences and produce a constitution to which we all agree, which commands the general support of all communities, parties and interests, which is acceptable to the minorities as giving adequate protection to their legitimate interests and claims, which wins the approval of the Mohamedans, the Sikhs, the Anglo-Indians, the Christians, the non-Brahmans, the depressed classes and so on, do you think that, in the event of this great and happy consummation being realised, the British Government and Parliament will be so foolish as to oppose or defy the deliberate will of India and to impose upon us a constitution which we cannot accept?

LESSONS FROM HISTORY.

Already the section clamouring for independence is none too small. We cannot afford to treat their pretensions lightly and there is before us the instance of America.

If in 1770 the English officials could believe that the American Colonies could ever govern themselves, a century and a half later in 1921 they thought likewise in regard to Ireland. Were there not very many in England who till quite lately doubted if ever the Labour party would possess the men and the ability to govern their country and have not all these prognostications been belied. They will be equally belied in regard to India, too.

FIRST CONDITION OF SUCCESS.

We are all agreed as regards our political goal and it is to us a matter of the sincerest satisfaction that the British Government have made it absolutely clear that that goal is no other than and nothing short of Dominion Status.

Let us examine what are our differences. I will relate as you know, for the most part, to the question of communal representation. Even with regard to this question, let us, in the first place, note and emphasise the points of agreement rather than the points of difference. Though in the opinion of a considerable section of our people, communal representation is a necessary evil in the present conditions of India, we are all agreed that it is an evil, that in the long run must disappear and further that the sooner the conditions become favourable to its disappearance the better. The evils of communalism and communal representation are recognised on all hands, even the strongest and the most extreme communalists do not maintain that communal representation is good in itself and that therefore it should remain a permanent feature of our polity. They admit, no less than others, that a system of democratic self-government of which communal representation is a permanent feature cannot be a sound system of democratic self-government, that it must be a parody of such a system, that it is not a system that will make for the fusion of the different communities and elements in the body politic, and the evolution of a true national and democratic mind. What a nation it is, what kind of democracy it is, which is divided in different water tight compartments, living each its own life, each pursuing its own communal ends and having in common little more than what cannot be helped, owing to the fact of living on one and the same soil, and having its economic interests more or less interlinked with those of other communities? Such a nation cannot be a true nation. Such a democracy will be a curious tpye contravening all principles of real democracy. India, if she wants, may have such a system, but it will not be a system which will make her a true, united, powerful and united nation, give her a genuine form of democratic self-government, conduce to her efficiency or promote her progress and welfare. Such being the case we all realise with greater or less force and vividness, the inherent and patent evils of communal representation and we all want that it should not mark our political life and system a day longer than may be absolutely necessary.

FAIR REQUEST.

I therefore most strongly urge that another serious effort should be made to reach a agreed solution of the question of communal representation with the Moslem Community. Any solution of this question which fails to carry behind it the support of at least a considerable majority of the Moslem community, however good it may be in itself, has little chance of being acceptable to the British Parliament which will certainly be justified, if it desired in vetoing such proposals. Similar efforts should also be made to reach agreements with the depressed classes and other important minority communities. If we are able, as I fervently hope we may be, to settle our internal differences as regards this question of communal representation, the constitution which we shall then be in a position to recommend at the Round Table Conference will have such strength behind it that the British Government and Parliament will find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to reject it. And if they do, the responsibility for such disregard of the Indian national desire will fall on them, and such disregard will be a sufficient justification for any strong action we may subsequently decide to take. Personally, I feel confident that an agreed solution of the constitutional problem, reached by us among ourselves, will strengthen the hands of the Labour Government which will, I think in that case, be able to persuade Parliament any delay in meeting the united wishes of all India and in granting her Dominion Status will be unjust and fraught with grave danger.

INDIAN STATES.

It is a matter of the utmost satisfaction that the Indian Princes and Chiefs have all heartily welcomed the proposal for the Conference and are quite willing to extend their co-operation for the sake of making it a thorough success. The question of the relations between British India and the Indian States, when she develops into a self-governing Dominion in the fullest enjoyment of responsible government and Dominion Status, is a highly important one which must be satisfactorily solved, if the organic territorial unity and nationality of India are to be living realities, and the development of the two constituent parts of India is to take place on peaceful, harmonious and well considered lines. The importance of the question is however more than equalled by its difficulty, complexity and delicacy and its solution is not likely to be rendered easier by loose, or extreme thinking, by unjust and ill-considered attacks on the Indian Princes and Chiefs or by an unwise desire on our part to interfere with the internal affairs of the States. It is no use denying the fact that the internal questions affecting the people of the States must be settled by the Princes and their subjects themselves. All that we can do is to exercise moral influence. The subjects in Indian States must be the architects of their own fortunes. I for one feel that the momentum of British Indian and world events is so great that the modernization of Indian States is bound to take place sooner or later, that medieval notions cannot long survive the stress of the liberal methods and ideas that are now making a universal advance, and whose ultimate triumph throughout the world is only a matter of time.

COMMON INTERESTS.

We entertain respect for the Indian Princes to whom we are attached by ancient traditions, associations and history and we are as jealous as they themselves of their legitimate rights and privileges, of their status and dignity, and responsible leaders in British India have every desire to respect the sanctity of ancient treaty rights and obligations. All that we urge and, from the point of view of British India, have a right to insist on, is that the Indian States should not seek to separate themselves from British India, that they should not consider themselves as an independent and separate entity having nothing to do with British India, that the Princes should never forget they are as much of the soil as the people in British India, that they are as patriotic and as proud of the land of their birth as the latter, that both British India and Indian India have to evolve a common destiny and that if any sacrifice must be made for the fullest realisation of that destiny, it should be willingly and cheerfully made by both sides. On the one hand, British India must pay proper consideration to the position of the States, the rights and privileges of the Princes; on the other hand, if the attainment by British India of Dominion Status involves some sacrifice on the part of the States and their rulers, it should be willingly and cheerfuly made by them. Nobody expects them to make such tremendous sacrifices as were made by the Princes and "Daimyos" of Japan at the time of her Restoration, but if the evolution of India into a federal Dominion entails some sacrifice, I sincerely hope that they will not hesitate to make it, at least to the extent that may be absolutely necessary. I cannot help thinking that if only the Princes would be pleased to take leaders in British India into their confidence, and exchange views with them in perfect freedom and candour, it will not be impossible to make equitable and satisfactory arrangements, to use the words of H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir for the position of the States such as would be fair and honourable both to the States and to British India.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT AND DEFENCE.

Ladies and gentlemen, one of the objections taken to the establishment of full responsible government in India is that she is not yet ready to undertake the responsibility of her own defence, and that she will not be able to maintain internal peace and security without British troops. The argument is that responsible government connotes the assumption of the duty of maintaining internal peace and security by the sons of the soil and of defending national frontiers against foreign aggression. It is contended that, India will not be able to maintain internal peace and security, and defend herself against foreign aggression without British troops, as she has no national army fully trained, equipped and manned by Indian officers, and that so long as British troops cannot be withdrawn from India, the establishment of full Swaraj or responsible government is outside the domain of practical politics.

INTERNAL PEACE.

A responsible government must certainly be able to preserve peace and order without relying upon troops that are not indigenous. We claim that we shall certainly be able to maintain internal peace and order without invoking the assistance of British troops. Preservation of internal peace and order does not mean that there will be no disturbances at all; if that were its meaning, even the British Government cannot claim that it is able to maintain peace and order. Disturbances may take place in future as in the past, but we do claim and claim most emphatically that we shall be fully able to discharge our responsibility of maintaining peace and order with our own police and military forces. In this connection it is pertinent to remember that even in the British Colonies, though the principle was laid down that they must assume responsibility for defence and internal peace and security, yet British troops were not immediately withdrawn, nay, they were even employed in maintaining internal peace and order. When the cry is raised that India cannot be granted full responsible government because she does not possess a national army fully trained and equipped and therefore cannot discharge the responsibility of national self-defence, we cannot but condemn that cry as utterly unfair, absolutely unjustified by the facts of colonial history, and as really inspired by the selfish desire for prolonging Indian political subordination as much as possible. It seems clear that the true principle is not first adequacy and efficiency of national defence and then responsible government but first responsible government and then adequacy and efficiency of national defence.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Next in importance to the supreme question of the attainment of Dominion Status is that of the status of our countrymen in other parts of the Empire.

It is the bounden duty of Government to look after the interests of our nationals in other parts of the Empire. Have we readily available full information about their present political and economic status in all those lands wher they have settled? Have we any efficient machinery for keeping ourselves informed of the political and economic changes that are astir in the rapidly developing colonial Empire of Great Britain; an agency which constantly studies developments in these regions; determines what changes are likely to affect the interests of our compatriots and acts with the fullness of knowledge and promptitude of decision which in international affairs hold the key to success. It is obious that the setting up of the machinery which would help us both in looking after the Indian communities already settled abroad or in exploring the possibilities of fresh migration, must be done by the Government of the country. Government alone has resources, the facilities and the power to study, to investigate and, when necessary, to act diplomatically. True, its policy must conform to public opinion. But public opinion cannot be clearly and correctly formed unless the necessary data are placed before it and those data must be collected by Government agency. At Delhi and Simla the care of Indians Overseas is entrusted to the Department of Education, Health and Lands. As member of the Standing Emigration Committee ever since its establishment it has been my privilege to work in close co-operation with that Department. It does its best and under its present respected and distinguished head the Hon. Sir Muhammad Habibullah, its policy has been in close unison with the popular view of the Indian case abroad. But it is no reflection on the Department to say that it is not adequately equipped for its task. I am not aware of any Government which entrusts the care of over a million of its nationals and the whole field of migrational policy to a department overburdened with other activities such as Sir Muhammad Habibullah's department is.

THE REMEDY.

The moral which I have attempted to draw is supported by recent events in East Africa. Deputations from East Africa to this country and from this country to East Africa have been at work. The non-official Indian demands have been clearly formulated and the grievances fully explained. These demands fall to the ultimate arbitrament of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain, who have behind them the life-long knowledge and experience of a supremely competent staff at the Colonial Office. I mean no disparagement to our own men when I ask what wealth of experience and knowledge have the Government of India to oppose to that of the Colonial Office. On a short view, my suggestion for reinforcing the official machinery responsible for the care of the interest of Indians overseas may appear extravagant. The public in India have abundant cause to complain of the extravagance of Government and to be chary of suggesting additions to its strength, but in a field of policy so vital to our national self-respect and our interest it is the long view that, I submit, ought to appeal to us and on the long view my suggestions appear to be fully justified.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion Sir Phiroze Sethna said:—

We stand for all-round progress, we have faith in modern civilisation, modern spirit and modern culture. We believe in construction, in unity, in synthesis, in harmony. We stand for Dominion Status with the firm conviction that England cannot withhold it from India even if she wished, and that England will not wish it even if she can. We insist on national self-improvement and maintain that all the social evils from which this country is suffering must be completely removed. Our faith in social reform is as intense as our faith in India's political destiny; we want that all the communities in India, great and small, will be inspired by enlightened liberalism and rise absolutely above communal, parochial, sectional and narrow spirit. We aim at building up a strong, united, progressive India with a unity that nothing shall break, with a deep and abiding sense of nationality and solidarity which will synthesise all differences and in the fulness of time evolve a nation whose material and moral strength and whose achievements will further the highest ends of internationalism. We believe in self-government, but we also believe in good and efficient government. We believe in democracy but we want that it should be an enlightened democracy keenly alive no less to its duties than to its rights. Such is the high mission we have to perform, such is the great responsibility that rests on our shoulders. Let us be true to God, to our Motherland, to ourselves and it shall follow as the night the day, that we Liberals shall play a part, by no means small or unworthy, in the making of this country.

"A PARTY OF PROGRESSIVES".

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WHAT LIBERALS STAND FOR

Sir C. P. R. Aiyar's Speech.

At the Twelfth Session of the National Liberal Federation held at Madras on Sunday. The address was delivered by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar as Chairman of the Reception Committee, from which the following paras are extracted:—

The revival of a procedure and programme similar to that adopted at the All-Parties Convention is a prime requisite.

The Liveral Party whose members are meeting here in conference, let it be remembered and emphasised, is not a party either of inaction or acquiescence. It is, and has been, a party of progressivists who yield to no group of men in this country in their passionate desire to see that India fulfils her destiny in the amplest measure in every sphere, political, economic and social, and is given the opportunity to express her personality in all departments of life and thought and make her specific contribution to the civilisation of the wold. Our party is an All-India organisation which has striven to maintain and has adopted standards and policies neither sectarian nor provincial in character. There are those who, apparently sympathising with our aims, would yet deprecate a too slavish imitation of Western institutions. They would say to us that in our modernisation, we shall lose our individuality and break the threads of our historic unity. Such men would do well to ponder over a passage contained in a recent book on "The Awakening of Japan" by a Japanese artist and thinker, Okakura-Kakuzo: "It is true that the imperative needs of our sudden transformation from the old to the new life have swept away many landmarks of old Japan; yet, in spite of changes we have still been able to remain true to our former ideals. Though our sandals were changed, our journey continues; though our houses be burnt, our cities remain." How Japan, renouncing the old policy of seclusion, has yet demonstrated that the Japanese are not a mere nation of imitators, how Japan has absorbed but not copied, these facts are amongst the political commonplaces of today; and it is the hope of most thinking Indians that, given a fair field and no favour, India will not fail where Japan has succeeded.

NEHRU REPORT.

The endeavour to enable India fully to express herself and the hope of thereby solving the communal problem and the problem of the depressed classes in the most comprehensive manner possible are really responsible for the introduction of the adult suffrage scheme in the Nehru Report. This provision was inserted in the Report not without a lively realisation of the immensity and the difficulty of the problem but because no other means could be devised for tackling the problem of minorities and speedily achieving the rehabilitation of the depressed classes. Almost equal in difficulty to the problem of minorities is what may be called the problem of the majorities. For, in some quarters it seems to be taken for granted that everything should be done which would make it impos-

(Continued on page 11.)

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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